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[No. 9

TRADE UNION FINANCES IN INDIA, 1948-49*

With the object of studying in detail the financial position of registered trade unions in India, the Labour Bureau initiated an enquiry on the subject and requested the State Governments to furnish certain details in addition to those contained in their Annual Reports. Information is now available in respect of all the States (formerly known as Provinces), in the Indian Dominion and relates to 1,848 trade unions out of a total of 3,150 on the register at the end of the year 1948-49.

The Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, does not permit the funds of a trade union to be spent on objects other than those specified in Section 15 of the Act. These include administrative and legal expenses, expenditure in connection with the conduct of trade disputes, unemployment and other benefits, publication of periodicals, etc. It also permits contributions to a political fund but only on a voluntary basis. A registered trade union is required to keep its account books open to inspection by an officer or any member of the union.

Income by Sources.—Trade Unions derive their income mainly from contributions from members, donations, interest on investments, etc. Contributions from members are generally responsible for a major portion of the total income, next in importance being donations. A detailed analysis of the income of trade unions in 1948-49, according to sources, is presented in Statements IA, IB, IC, ID and IE (Appendix I). In this connection the following summary table is of interest.

TABLE A
Percentage Distribution of Income according to Sources

Sources of Income	Trade Unions					Federation
	All Unions	Central Unions	State Unions	Work-ers' Unions	Em-ployers' Unions	
Contributions from members	69.2	64.3	71.6	75.2	52.5	34.0
Donations	9.4	6.3	10.9	12.1	2.1	9.0
Sales of Periodicals, etc.2	.4	.1	.2	.2	0.3
Interest on Investments8	.1	1.1	.9	.2	0.7
Miscellaneous	20.4	28.9	16.3	11.6	45.0	6.0

* An article on Trade Union Finances during 1947-48 was published on pp. 151-162 of the September 1949 issue of the *Indian Labour Gazette*. In the December 1950 issue of the *Gazette* an article on Registered Trade Unions, 1948-49 has been published.

Workers' unions depend almost entirely on contributions from members and donations whereas employers' unions receive a considerable amount from "miscellaneous sources." These "miscellaneous sources" in the case of workers' unions include admission fees, strike fund, special contributions to meet the expenses of adjudication and various other funds like building funds, organisation fund, etc.

Out of the 84 Central Unions, having an aggregate income of Rs. 684,051 (Statement IA), West Bengal claims 39 per cent. of the unions with 36 per cent. of the total income, while Bombay has 29 per cent. of the unions and 37 per cent. of the total income. The average income per central union is the highest in Madras, namely, Rs. 13,502; it is Rs. 10,660 in Bombay, Rs. 7,497 in West Bengal and Rs. 4,065 in U. P. The average annual income per member is the highest in Madras, namely Rs. 2-2-0 and lowest in Madhya Pradesh, namely, 4 anna only. It is Rs. 1-7-0 in Bombay, Rs. 1-4-0 in West Bengal, Rs. 1-6-0 in the Punjab and Rs. 1-2-0 in Delhi.

The total income of the 1,729 State Unions, classified Statewise in Statement IA, is Rs. 3,627,768. Of this income, Bombay, West Bengal and Madras claim 31 per cent., 34 per cent. and 11 per cent. respectively. The average income per union is the highest in Bombay, being Rs. 3,905 and lowest in the Punjab, being Rs. 702 (if Coorg with one union having an income of Rs. 433 is not taken into account). It is Rs. 3,126 in Assam, Rs. 2,307 in West Bengal, Rs. 2,165 in Delhi and Rs. 1,376 in Madras. The average income per member is the highest in Delhi, being Rs. 3-13-0 and lowest (Rs. 1-5-0) in the Punjab. It is Rs. 2-13-0 in West Bengal, Rs. 2-11-0 in Bombay and Madras and Rs. 2-3-0 in U. P.

The classification of workers' unions and their income according to industries, presented in Statement IC, shows that "transport (including railways and tramways)" accounts for more than 18 per cent. of the total income. The average income per union is Rs. 3,907 for railways and other transport (excluding tramways), Rs. 5,714 for tramways, Rs. 5,200 for textiles and Rs. 4,737 for docks and port trusts. Seamen's unions show the highest average income, namely, Rs. 12,381. Although a major part of the income in case of all industries is derived from contributions from members, an appreciable income in case of textile unions comes through donations, interest on investments and miscellaneous sources. Donations play an important part in the case of unions of railway, municipal and engineering workers.

Analysis of Expenditure.—As already stated, registered trade unions are prohibited from spending their funds on objects, other than those specified in Section 15 of the Indian Trade Unions Act. An analysis of the expenditure of trade unions and of federations of trade unions according to the objects on which they were spent is presented in Statements IIA, IIB, IIC, IID, and IIE (Appendix II). The tabular statement on the next page shows the position in a summary form.

Salaries, allowances, etc. of officers and the expenses of establishment account for a large proportion of the expenditure of trade unions. Miscellaneous expenses, which comprise a major portion of expenditure, include donations to consumers' societies, or to some funds, expenses of meetings, cost of propaganda, conveyance charges, etc.

TABLE B

Percentage Distribution of Expenditure according to Items of Expenditure

Items of Expenditure	Trade Unions					Federation
	All Unions	Central Unions	State Unions	Workers' Unions	Employers' Unions	
Salaries, allowances, etc. of officials	15.9	16.1	15.9	17.5	13.4	7.1
Establishment	22.3	22.1	24.2	25.6	19.5	32.3
Auditors' Fees	.7	.2	1.0	1.0	.1	.1
Legal expenses	1.8	.5	2.8	2.5	.6	4.1
Trade disputes	2.5	.3	4.0	3.8	—	4.7
Compensation for loss arising out of trade disputes	.7	.02	1.2	1.1	—	.03
Funeral, old age, sickness, unemployment and other benefits	1.6	.4	2.4	2.5	—	8.2
Educational, social and religious benefits	1.2	.6	1.6	1.6	.5	22.3
Publication of Periodicals	.5	.5	.5	.8	.03	9.6
Others	51.8	59.3	46.4	43.6	65.9	11.5

An analysis of expenditure incurred by workers' unions is given in Statement IIA. Of the total expenditure (Rs. 591,444) of the 84 Central Unions, Bombay and West Bengal are responsible for 40 per cent. and 30 per cent. respectively. The average expenditure per union is the highest in Madras being Rs. 11,099 and lowest in the Punjab, being Rs. 480. It is Rs. 9,924 in Bombay, Rs. 5,469 in West Bengal and Rs. 4,737 in U. P. The average expenditure per member is the highest (Rs. 2-3-0) in Bombay and lowest (7 annas) in Madhya Pradesh. It is Rs. 1-3-0 in the Punjab, Rs. 1-2-0 in Delhi and 15 annas in West Bengal.

The total expenditure incurred by the 1,729 State Unions was Rs. 2,907,753. Of the total expenditure, the States of West Bengal, Bombay and Madras are responsible for 31 per cent., 28 per cent. and 12 per cent. respectively. The average expenditure per union is highest in Bombay, being Rs. 2,883 and lowest in Orissa being Rs. 461 (if Coorg with only one union having an expenditure of Rs. 82 is excluded). It is Rs. 2,652 in Assam, Rs. 2,098 in Delhi, Rs. 1,718 in West Bengal and Rs. 1,183 in Madras. The average expenditure per member is the highest (Rs. 3-11-0) in Delhi and lowest (15 annas) in Orissa. It is Rs. 2-1-0 in West Bengal, Rs. 2-5-0 in Madras, Rs. 2-1-0 in Bihar and Rs. 1-15-0 in Bombay.

The classification of workers' unions and their expenditure according to industries, as presented in Statement IIC, shows that the average expenditure per union was Rs. 3,692 for "railways and other transport (excluding tramways)", Rs. 7,318 for tramways, Rs. 4,304 for textiles and Rs. 3,650 for docks and port trusts. The average expenditure per union was the highest for seamen's unions namely, Rs. 9,547. In the case of most of the industries, salaries, allowances, etc. of officers and the expenses of establishment constitute a major portion of the expenditure. The transport and textile unions also spend a considerable amount on legal expenses, trade disputes, social assistance and welfare work.

With regard to the expenditure of federations, it will be seen that more than 30 per cent. of the total was on social benefits like Funeral, Sickness, Unemployment, Educational and Religious Benefits. It may be mentioned here that the progressive activities of the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad are mainly responsible for this welcome trend in the distribution of expenditure of the federations. Individual trade unions, however, have not been so progressive in this respect and the workers' unions showed only 4.1 per cent. of the expenditure on these items.

Expenditure incurred in connection with the conduct of trade disputes, including compensation for loss arising out of such disputes, comes to 4.9 per cent. in the case of workers' unions and 4.73 per cent. in the case of federations of trade unions. The total amount spent for this purpose during the year 1948-49 was Rs. 174,304.

Auditors' fees and legal expenses formed 2.5 per cent. of the total expenditure in the case of trade unions whereas it was 4.2 per cent. in the case of federations. Expenditure on publication of books, periodicals, etc. formed 0.5 per cent. of the total expenditure.

APPENDIX I

STATISTICS OF INCOME

STATEMENT IA

Income of Workers' Unions by Sources (Statewise) 1948-49

State	No. of unions submitting returns	Membership at the end of the year	Contributions from members	Donations	Sale of periodicals, books etc.	Interest on investments	Income from miscellaneous sources	Total income
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Unions—								
Bombay	24	108,022	231,733	8,732	1,384	538	13,466	255,853
Delhi	2	11,014	10,973	600	—	—	955	12,528
Madhya Pradesh	1	10,272	2,240	—	—	—	—	2,240
Madras	8	51,046	51,753	45,320	1,460	33	9,448	108,014
Punjab	2	813	1,098	—	—	13	—	1,111
Uttar Pradesh	14	94,022	53,066	3,077	17	2	747	56,909
West Bengal	33	198,721	172,515	64,470	2,204	832	7,375	247,396
Total	84	473,910	523,378	122,199	5,065	1,418	31,991	684,051
State Unions—								
Ajmer-Merwara	15	5,532	10,602	2,641	—	19	142	13,404
Assam	43	107,725	110,023	13,179	129	1,310	9,780	134,421
Bihar	141	148,234	221,792	22,200	300	332	7,763	252,387
Bombay	290	419,770	995,069	91,609	2,078	1,608	42,277	1,132,641
Coorg	1	320	430	—	—	3	—	433
Delhi	43	24,558	33,652	3,299	38	87	56,053	93,129
Madhya Pradesh	58	33,533	52,391	3,305	23	179	825	56,723
Madras	293	149,620	270,594	67,065	827	2,904	61,956	403,346
Orissa	27	13,407	15,804	2,917	—	11	265	18,997
Punjab	4	2,172	1,810	649	31	—	320	2,810
Uttar Pradesh	285	137,326	214,034	54,648	22	363	29,985	299,057
West Bengal	529	435,729	788,401	140,079	841	33,745	257,354	1,220,420
Total	1,729	1,477,926	2,714,602	401,591	4,289	40,566	466,720	3,627,768

STATEMENT IB

Income of Employers' Unions by Sources (Statewise) 1948-49

State	No. of unions submitting returns	Membership at the end of the year	Contributions from members	Donations	Sale of periodicals, books etc.	Interest on investments	Income from miscellaneous sources	Total income.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Central Unions—</i>								
Bombay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal	4	443	723,386	—	1,907	751	527,395	1,253,439
Total	4	443	723,386	—	1,907	751	527,395	1,253,439
<i>State Unions—</i>								
Bombay	5	1,358	14,988	26,522	—	—	39,760	81,270
Delhi	5	964	32,378	588	956	2,511	110,088	146,521
Madhya Pradesh	2	57	267	—	44	—	8,054	8,365
Madras	3	560	990	3,268	—	90	1,929	6,277
Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab	4	694	29,714	787	—	203	16,724	47,428
Uttar Pradesh	7	1,077	3,438	181	—	—	2,218	5,837
West Bengal	5	3,154	20,120	1,550	13	20	403	22,106
Total	31	7,864	101,895	32,896	1,013	2,824	179,176	317,804

STATEMENT IC

Income of Workers' Unions by Sources (Industrywise) 1948-49

Industry	No. of unions submitting returns	Membership at the end of the year	Contributions from members	Donations	Sale of periodicals, books etc.	Interest on investments	Income from miscellaneous sources	Total income
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Railways (including workshops) and other transport (excluding tramways)	190	524,983	579,986	87,664	4,474	646	69,676	742,446
Tramways	8	18,774	32,748	7,028	—	34	5,903	45,713
Textiles	214	474,665	783,641	42,131	1,118	21,322	264,611	1,112,823
Printing Presses	71	30,367	49,490	6,496	—	81	2,127	58,194
Municipal	76	51,693	67,025	22,503	2	464	5,180	95,174
Seamen	11	50,737	125,387	5,480	—	190	5,173	136,230
Docks and Port Trusts	24	50,357	96,292	6,521	3	474	10,403	113,693
Agriculture	11	2,141	2,581	37	—	—	1,037	3,655
Engineering	195	78,971	131,256	35,767	99	316	10,049	177,487
Miscellaneous	1,013	669,148	1,369,574	310,163	3,658	18,457	124,552	1,826,404
Total	1,813	1,951,836	3,237,980	523,790	9,354	41,984	498,711	4,311,819

STATEMENT ID

Income of Employers' Unions by Sources (Industrywise) 1948-49

Industry	No. of unions submitting returns	Membership at the end of the year	Contributions from members	Donations	Sale of periodicals, books etc.	Interest on investments	Income from miscellaneous sources	Total income
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Railways (including workshops) and other transport (excluding tramways)	3	97	14,232	1,550	57	20	6,015	21,874
Textiles	7	1,546	642,006	656	956	1,929	547,217	1,193,664
Agriculture	1	3,000	851	—	—	—	—	851
Miscellaneous	24	3,628	167,202	3,630	1,907	1,626	153,339	354,854
Total	35	8,271	825,281	32,896	2,920	3,575	706,571	1,571,243

STATEMENT IE

Income of Federations by Sources, 1948-49

State	No. of Federations submitting returns	Number of affiliated unions at the end of the year	Contributions from member unions	Donations	Sale of periodicals, books etc.	Interest on investments	Income from miscellaneous sources	Total income
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bihar	1	19	553	—	—	—	—	553
Bombay	3	25	316,771	11,968	1,054	1,539	4,194	335,526
Madhya Pradesh	2	135	1,350	—	19	—	—	1,369
Madras	2	45	1,125	5,477	—	1,594	442	8,638
Uttar Pradesh	1	18	3,370	51	—	—	—	3,421
West Bengal	4	315	11,977	18,533	91	—	18,709	49,310
Total	13	557	335,146	36,029	1,164	3,133	23,345	398,817

APPENDIX II

STATISTICS OF EXPENDITURE

STATEMENT IIA

Expenditure of Workers' Unions by Items (Statewise), 1948-49

State	No. of unions submitting returns	Membership at the end of the year	Salaries, allowances and expenses of officers	Expenses of establishment	Auditors' fees	Legal expenses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Central Unions</i>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay . . .	24	108,022	51,132	118,528	1,055	7,748
Delhi . . .	2	11,014	5,471	512	30	—
Madhya Pradesh . . .	1	10,272	—	—	—	—
Madras . . .	8	51,016	13,895	2,119	130	148
Punjab . . .	2	813	417	543	—	—
Uttar Pradesh . . .	14	91,922	13,145	20,995	241	—
West Bengal . . .	33	108,721	20,853	28,903	455	1,698
TOTAL	84	473,910	116,913	171,990	1,971	9,594
<i>State Unions</i>						
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	15	5,532	1,211	1,845	—	2,376
Assam . . .	43	107,725	18,494	44,434	666	1,163
Bihar . . .	141	148,234	90,881	19,728	2,788	2,634
Bombay . . .	290	419,770	117,644	374,170	6,744	17,024
Coorg . . .	1	320	—	52	—	—
Coimbatore . . .	43	24,558	7,691	6,402	129	1,128
Madhya Pradesh . . .	58	33,533	10,048	8,096	296	784
Madras . . .	293	149,620	43,017	57,369	3,080	5,851
Orissa . . .	27	13,407	3,010	2,374	15	199
Punjab . . .	4	2,172	923	1,511	—	51
Uttar Pradesh . . .	295	157,326	67,070	33,375	11,523	—
West Bengal . . .	529	435,729	131,595	176,232	6,700	45,231
TOTAL	1,729	1,977,926	491,091	725,589	32,141	76,435

STATEMENT IIA—*contd.**Expenditure of Workers' Unions by Items (Statewise), 1948-49—contd.*

State	Expenses in conducting trade disputes	Compensation paid to members for loss arising out of trade disputes	Funeral, old age, sickness and unemployment benefits	Educational, social and religious benefits	Cost of publishing periodicals	Other expenses	Total expenditure
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Central Unions</i>							
Bombay . .	2,830	—	9,298	73	5,954	38,549	238,167
Delhi . .	154	—	—	—	—	5,885	12,052
Madhya Pradesh . .	—	—	—	—	—	4,660	4,660
Madras . .	—	—	—	370	1,670	70,102	88,794
Punjab . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	900
Uttar Pradesh . .	2,517	—	30	6,041	63	23,293	66,325
West Bengal . .	778	364	970	520	3,471	113,474	180,486
Total . .	6,279	364	10,298	7,004	11,158	255,963	591,444
<i>State Unions</i>							
Ajmer-Merwara . .	1,124	73	897	142	286	3,285	11,239
Assam . .	11,242	294	1,278	917	329	35,207	114,024
Bihar . .	2,875	2,687	2,665	2,853	1,202	172,585	300,898
Bombay . .	39,981	3,723	8,433	14,497	3,138	250,755	836,083
Coorg . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	82
Delhi . .	6,853	523	1,260	13,175	6,345	46,448	90,245
Madhya Pradesh . .	2,392	3,313	91	726	4	27,238	52,985
Madras . .	13,455	3,207	6,844	3,937	1,470	207,537	346,658
Orissa . .	226	1,006	17	191	108	5,307	12,453
Punjab . .	14	—	—	102	—	240	2,841
Uttar Pradesh . .	16,981	4,157	3,234	4,311	883	90,007	231,541
West Bengal . .	34,196	19,071	53,161	8,288	1,928	429,783	908,704
Total . .	129,339	38,054	77,880	49,139	15,693	1,268,392	2,907,753

STATEMENT IIB

Expenditure of Employers' Unions by Items (Statewise), 1948-49

State	No. of unions submitting returns	Membership at the end of the year	Salaries, allowances and expenses of officers	Expenses of establishment	Auditors' fees	Legal expenses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Central Unions</i>						
Bombay	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal	4	443	253,539	336,892	2,201	1,286
Total	4	443	253,539	336,892	2,201	1,286
<i>State Unions</i>						
Bombay	5	1,358	5,417	17,414	450	672
Delhi	5	964	—	12,805	100	8,626
Madhya Pradesh	2	57	—	3,989	25	290
Madras	3	560	—	1,324	50	2,169
Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab	4	694	9,741	5,702	—	383
U. P.	7	1,077	29	2,020	45	—
West Bengal	5	3,154	500	11,975	70	267
Total	31	7,864	15,687	55,229	740	12,407

State	Expenses in conducting trade disputes	Compensation paid to members for loss arising out of trade disputes	Funeral, old age, sickness and unemployment benefits	Educational, social and religious benefits	Cost of publishing periodicals	Other expenses	Total expenditure
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Central Unions—</i>							
Bombay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal	—	—	—	6,403	—	1,103,101	1,703,422
Total	—	—	—	6,403	—	1,103,101	1,703,422
<i>State Unions</i>							
Bombay	—	—	—	—	—	6,704	30,657
Delhi	—	—	—	—	442	196,443	218,416
Madhya Pradesh	—	36	—	—	—	4,009	8,349
Madras	201	—	—	—	—	1,117	4,861
Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab	—	—	—	3,733	160	6,316	26,035
U. P.	—	—	—	—	—	2,024	5,049
West Bengal	31	—	—	200	—	5,674	18,685
Total	232	36	—	3,933	602	223,187	312,053

STATEMENT IIC

Expenditure of Workers' Unions by Items (Industrywise), 1948-49

Industry	No. of unions submitting returns	Membership at the end of the year	Salaries, allowances and expenses of officers	Expenses of establishment	Auditors' fees	Legal expenses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Railways (including workshops) and other transport (excluding tramways).	190	524,983	116,852	197,070	3,007	15,024
Tramways	8	18,774	13,416	3,638	459	1,922
Textiles	214	474,665	86,433	327,624	5,814	19,550
Printing Presses	71	30,367	5,091	12,351	513	124
Municipal	76	51,693	11,656	14,616	575	2,323
Seamen	11	50,737	22,081	40,353	385	996
Docks and Port Trusts	24	50,357	20,346	27,392	635	1,438
Agriculture	11	2,141	779	147	90	—
Engineering	195	78,971	22,163	23,014	2,914	7,086
Miscellaneous	1,013	669,148	312,247	251,281	20,720	49,561
Total	1,813	1,951,836	611,004	897,489	35,112	86,029

Industry	Expenses in conducting trade disputes	Compensation paid to members for loss arising out of trade disputes	Funeral, old age, sickness and unemployment benefits	Educational, social and religious benefits	Cost of publishing periodicals	Other expenses	Total expenditure
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Railways (including workshops) and other transport (excluding tramways).	6,955	544	17,674	7,239	5,801	331,347	701,513
Tramways	174	—	14,626	45	76	24,185	58,541
Textiles	33,927	10,154	15,549	30,161	8,125	396,855	931,192
Printing Presses	3,694	1,112	830	6	85	16,943	40,749
Municipal	2,851	—	5,825	1,632	399	26,490	66,372
Seamen	587	—	19	—	3,000	37,600	105,621
Docks and Port Trusts	6,120	—	4,175	2,009	36	25,465	87,616
Agriculture	—	—	55	—	—	2,092	3,163
Engineering	8,597	1,221	1,957	1,431	363	72,275	140,961
Miscellaneous	72,713	25,387	27,468	13,620	8,966	591,103	1,364,069
Total	135,618	38,418	88,178	56,143	26,851	1,524,355	3,499,197

STATEMENT IID

Expenditure of Employers' Unions by Items (Industrywise), 1948-49

Industry	No. of unions submitting returns	Membership at the end of the year	Salaries, allowances and expenses of officers	Expenses of establishment	Auditors' fees	Legal expenses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Railways (including workshops) and other transport (excluding tramways).	3	97	494	15,661	50	307
Textiles	7	1,582	261,839	335,608	1,900	1,653
Agriculture	1	3,000	—	255	20	—
Miscellaneous	24	3,628	6,902	40,594	971	11,733
Total	35	8,307	269,226	392,121	2,941	13,693

Industry	Expenses in conducting trade disputes	Compensation paid to members for loss arising out of trade disputes	Funeral, old age, sickness and unemployment benefits	Educational, social and religious benefits	Cost of publishing periodicals	Other expenses	Total expenditure
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Railways (including workshops) and other transport (excluding tramways).	—	36	—	—	—	4,855	21,406
Textiles	—	—	—	10,136	196	1,030,657	1,611,950
Agriculture	—	—	—	209	—	372	847
Miscellaneous	232	—	—	—	406	299,404	351,242
Total	232	36	—	10,336	602	1,326,288	2,015,475

STATEMENT IIE

Expenditure of Federations by Items, 1948-49

State	No. of unions submitting returns	Membership at the end of the year	Salaries, allowances and expenses of officers	Expenses of establishment	Auditors' fees	Legal expenses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bihar	1	19	175	—	30	—
Bombay	3	25	13,751	86,127	—	733
Madhya Pradesh	2	135	297	71	10	—
Madras	2	45	1,033	300	50	1,368
Uttar Pradesh	1	18	214	671	—	—
West Bengal	4	315	5,200	6,816	180	9,741
Total	13	557	20,670	93,985	270	11,842

State	Expenses in conducting trade disputes	Compensation paid to members for loss arising out of trade disputes	Funeral, old age, sickness and unemployment benefits	Educational, social and religious benefits	Cost of publishing periodicals	Other expenses	Total expenditure
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bihar	—	—	23,822	—	—	498	703
Bombay	10,074	—	—	65,023	27,696	8,244	235,470
Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	946	1,324
Madras	—	—	—	—	—	8,564	11,315
Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	183	1,068
West Bengal	3,640	100	—	—	59	14,910	40,646
Total	13,714	100	23,822	65,023	27,755	33,345	290,526

REPORTS AND ENQUIRIES

CONDITIONS OF RAILWAY LABOUR

REPORT OF THE RAILWAY BOARD ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE YEAR 1949-50*

The annual Report on Indian Railways issued by the Railway Board for the year 1949-50 has been recently published. A brief account of the working and living conditions of railway labour as described in the Report is given below :—

Employment.—The total number of employees (permanent and temporary) on all Indian railways and in the office of the Railway Board and other offices subordinate thereto, excluding staff employed on construction, at the end of 1949-50 was 899,248, as compared with 927,881, at the end of 1948-49. A comparison of the figures for 1949-50 with those for the previous year shows that the total number of staff employed on the open line of Indian Government Railways decreased by 30,176 during the year, while the number of construction staff increased by 40.

Security of Service.—In spite of difficulties, such as having to job-analyse the work of the staff in order to determine the need or otherwise of the retention of temporary posts as a permanent measure, as well as having to prepare combined seniority lists of staff opted for India with the existing staff of each railway, a total number of approximately 72,820 posts have, up to the end of March, 1950, been converted into permanent and a total number of 137,386 temporary staff confirmed since 1st June 1948. Of the remaining 210,157 temporary staff, 91,924 were not eligible for confirmation on 31st March 1950, being workshop staff who had not completed three years' service and staff still on probation or under training, as well as staff whose posts were not likely to be required permanently. There was a balance of 118,233 persons to be still confirmed.

In view of the difficult ways and means position of the Government, the Railway Board had to apply $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. cut to the demand relating to the expenditure on administration. Consequently, Railway Administrations were permitted to undertake retrenchment of staff within very narrow limits. In December, 1949, instructions were issued to Railways to stop almost all recruitment from outside, so that the staff rendered surplus could be absorbed to the maximum possible extent. The retrenchment, where unavoidable, was to be based on the simple rule of length of service within each appropriate unit, so that the employees with the shortest service would be discharged first.

Relations with Labour Organisations.—The relations between the Railway Administrations and Labour continued to be generally cordial during the year.

* For a summary of labour conditions given in the 1948-49 Report, see *Indian Labour Gazette*, March 1950, pp. 655-56.

Meetings between the Hon'ble Minister of Transport and Railways and the representatives of the Federation were held in November 1949 and March 1950. Some of the important subjects discussed at these meetings were : (a) weightage for service for purposes of fixation of initial pay in the prescribed scales ; (b) recommendations of the Central Pay Commission regarding leave rules ; (c) conversion of temporary posts into permanent and confirmation of staff ; (d) voluntary savings scheme for railway staff ; (e) pass rules ; (f) review of the grant of dearness allowance to railway staff ; and (g) the question of application of the prescribed scales of pay and the Central Government rates of dearness and other allowances to the employees of the Indian States Railways. In December, 1949 Government agreed to extend to the Indian National Railway Workers' Federation the same facilities as are given to the representatives of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation.

Grainshop.—The statistics given below indicate the principal activities of the grainshop organisation :

No of shops functioning in March 1950—		
(a) Static		314
(b) Mobile		74
No. of staff served at the shops in March 1950—		
(a) At concessional rates		273,000
(b) At controlled rates		258,000
Principal articles sold during the year—		
(a) Cereals		6,908,000 mds.
(b) Pulses		983,000 mds.
(c) All cooking oils		441,000 mds.
Cost of purchases of all grainshop articles during the year	Rs. 156,543,000	
Total amount realised on sales	Rs. 83,636,000	
Loss during the year—		
(a) Direct loss (on sales)	Rs. 87,451,000	
(b) Indirect loss (on staff, freight, etc.)	Rs. 19,535,000	
Average cost of purchases per employee in March 1950	Rs. 26-7-0	
Expenditure incurred by Railways per employee—		
(a) On sales	Rs. 25-6-0	
(b) On all overheads	Rs. 2-14-0	
Average relief enjoyed per employee in March 1950—		
Zone A	Rs. 22-15-0	
Zone B	Rs. 23-13-0	
Zone C	Rs. 25-4-0	
Zone D	Rs. 27-9-0	

Canteens.—The number of canteens on Railways which served light refreshments to workers and in some cases also cooked meals, increased from 52 to 69 during the year. The number of staff who patronised these canteens increased from an average of 53,000 per day to an average of 63,000 per day.

Co-operative Stores.—In response to the recommendations of the Railway Grainshops Enquiry Committee that the setting up of Co-operative Stores by railway workers should be encouraged, instructions were issued to Railway Administrations in August 1949, asking them to encourage the starting and management of co-operative stores by railway workers and to invite the co-operation of recognized unions in promoting the formation of such stores. Railway Administrations were required to keep in mind at the same time, that the initiative for the setting up of such co-operative stores should come from the staff. The assistance to be rendered to such stores would be : (a) grant

of convenient suitable existing premises at nominal rent ; and (b) subsidy amounting to not more than half the administrative and establishment charges for the first 3 years.

Railway Service Commission.—As a result of the economy campaign, there was general stoppage of recruitment by Railway Administrations. The four Railway Service Commissions were accordingly abolished early in 1950 and a Central Railway Service Commission was set up with headquarters at Bombay on 1st March 1950. The functions of this Commission were to conduct recruitment of Class III staff for all Indian Government Railways, and to make recommendations regarding the equation of the existing non-gazetted posts and grades of Railways of the Indian States taken over from 1st April 1950, with the prescribed scales of pay on Indian Government Railways.

Provision of Quarters for Railway Staff.—The available resources were concentrated mainly on the construction of the lowest type of quarters, namely, 'A' type for essential operating staff. 'B' type quarters were constructed only, if, in the opinion of the General Managers, the provisions of such quarters was unavoidable. During the year 7,893 'A' type and 1,185 'B' type quarters were constructed on the nine major Indian Railways.

Progress in Implementation of the Central Pay Commission's Recommendations.—In May 1949 a Committee called the Joint Advisory Committee consisting of four labour representatives, four representatives of the Railway Board and an independent Chairman nominated by the Government was set up to look into, and recommend remedies for the alleged anomalies in the application of the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission on the Railways. By March 1950, orders of Government thereon were issued to Railways on the Committee's recommendations on the following subjects :

- (a) distribution of posts of clerks on Indian Government Railways ;
- (b) prescribed scales of pay for keymen in the Engineering Department ;
- (c) rate of travelling allowance for class IV employees ;
- (d) distribution of posts of typists, stenographers, assistant surgeons, station masters, train clerks and number takers ; and
- (e) scale of pay applicable to graduate clerks.

Orders were issued in August 1949 implementing the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission regarding leave rules. These rules fixed the rate of earned leave at 1/11th of the period spent on duty instead of 1/15th of total service under the State Railway Revised Leave Rules.

Activities of the Medical Department.—The activities of the Medical Department during the year continued to be well maintained. On many of the Railways the number of beds was increased, new dispensaries were opened and extensive alterations in operation theatres and other medical buildings were

carried out. New equipment, such as X-ray, ultra-violet ray apparatus, and microscopes, was installed in some of the hospitals on the Railways. Measures for the prevention of malaria were introduced such as spraying of station buildings and residential quarters with D.D.T. solutions, filling of pits, oiling of burrow pits, tanks and drains and removal of rank vegetation. Preventive measures taken on many railways in the form of vaccination, inoculation, isolation, etc., helped to check effectively the threat of cholera, small pox and plague, which were prevalent in an epidemic form in districts near certain sections of the railways. The following statement gives the cost of medical and health services incurred by the Medical Department and the number of hospitals, dispensaries and beds on Railways :—

Railways	Cost of services per head of staff per annum		Number of		
	Medical services	Health services	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Beds
	Rs.	Rs.			
E.I.	12·27	12·52	13	73	640
B.N.	14·16	28·00	10	12	244
O.T.	15·21	16·81	3	18	154
G.I.P.	11·34	14·89	8	35	268
B.B. & C.I.	12·36	11·86	53		228
M. & S.M.	11·91	6·96	5	36	217
S.I.	14·14	7·20	7	24	207
E.P.	14·78	22·92	9	12	167

Note — Figures for Assam Railway are not available.

WORKING OF THE INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT (STANDING ORDERS) ACT, 1946 DURING 1949

The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act requires employers of industrial establishments having hundred or more workers to define conditions of employment and have their standing orders certified by the 'Certifying authority' appointed under the Act. Under Section 1 (3) of the Act the appropriate Governments are empowered to extend the provisions of the Act to any class or classes of industrial establishments.

The following statement gives details regarding the working of the Act during 1949.

	Estimated number of establishments employing 100 or more workers	Number of establishments having certified standing orders at the beginning of the year	Number of applications for certification or modification of standing orders				Number of establishments having certified standing orders at the end of the year
			Pending at the commencement of the year	Received during the year	Disposed during the year	Pending at the end of the year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ajmer	6	4	—	2	1	1	5
Assam	488	—	17	48	10*	55	555†
Bihar	189	—	43	68	37	74	37
Bombay	556	—	—	138	—	138	—
Coorg	66	60	5	1	2‡	4	61
Delhi	27	18	5	5	—	10	18
Madhya Pradesh	146	—	—	17	—	17	—
Madras	622	2	503	15	271	247	273
Orissa	19	—	9§	—	2	7	2
Punjab	101	—	—	3	—	3	—
Uttar Pradesh	762	252	363	79	96	346	348
West Bengal	907	385	331	265	405¶	191	690
Central Sphere	1,673	16	49	969	297	721	313
Total	5,562	737	1,325	1,610	1,121	1,814	2,302

* One of the standing orders relates to 546 establishments (468 members of the Indian Tea Association who submitted common standing orders and 78 members who subsequently adopted the common standing orders).

† Includes smaller establishments not covered in column (2). The Act was extended in this State to establishments employing 10 or more workers.

‡ In one establishment the number of workers employed was found to be less than 100.

§ Revised.

|| Includes 56 sugar factories whose standing orders were originally certified under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act but subsequently exemption was granted to them under Section 14 of the Act and their standing orders have been settled under the U. P. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

¶ Includes 305 cases relating to certification of standing orders and 100 other cases relating to modification, etc., of standing orders.

The year under review has witnessed an appreciable progress in the certification of standing orders in many States as required under the Act. As many as 2,302 establishments in the Union had certified standing orders at the end of the year as against 737 at the beginning of the year. More than 75 per cent. of the establishments in West Bengal had certified standing orders. Considerable progress has also been made in Uttar Pradesh and Madras. No progress has, however, been made in Bombay, Punjab and Madhya Pradesh.

In Assam the Model Standing Orders were amended during the year providing for allowances to workmen under suspension and for giving them an opportunity to explain in case of alleged misconduct. With a view to ensuring security of service to workmen in small industrial establishments, Section 1(3) of the Act was invoked and all establishments (excepting mines, quarries, oil fields or railways) employing ten or more workers were brought within the purview of the Act. The Indian Tea Association submitted draft standing orders for certification on behalf of 468 tea estates and got the draft certified. An appeal against the orders, preferred by the Assam Chah Karamchari Sangh was pending before the Appellate Authority.

In Bihar the question of extending the Act to public utility concerns which employ less than 100 workers was under consideration of the State Government. Standing orders submitted by employers were generally either incomplete or defective on material points. The consequent correspondence and the time lag in receipt of replies generally delayed the certification of standing orders. In cases where drafts were submitted by associations on behalf of a number of employers, local differences in service conditions as between different industries gave rise to vehement protests from workers' unions and led to protracted proceedings.

In Bombay, the rules under the Act were finalised late in 1948. No standing orders were however certified during the year as the drafts were under scrutiny.

Little progress was made during the year in Madhya Pradesh. Although 17 applications for certification were received during the year, they could not be certified as they were not in the proper form. Standing orders for the textile mills were under revision by the Mill Owners' Association.

In Madras, many of the draft standing orders submitted were defective and had to be sent back for revision. Considerable progress has however been made in the State during the year under review.

In Orissa standing orders in respect of two of the establishments were certified during the year. Much progress could not be made for want of adequate staff. To expedite certification, however, the work which was being done by the factory inspection staff, was entrusted to one of the labour welfare officers towards the end of the year.

In Punjab the work under this Act was entrusted to the Labour Commissioner who was appointed as the Certifying Officer in July 1949. Only three establishments submitted their draft standing orders and these were forwarded to the concerned trade unions for comments. No certification could be done during the year under review.

In the U. P., Labour Inspectors specially appointed for outdoor work under the Act and Conciliation Officers of the State were vigilant to trace out and report the names of employers who had failed to submit their draft

standing orders. The Labour Inspectors made 159 inspections during the year, in the course of which, it was found that in a majority of the establishments, enforcement of the standing orders was unsatisfactory. Even after repeated warnings by the Government there was no improvement in the situation. The State Government have therefore since issued a final warning in which the employers were told that they would be prosecuted for contraventions of the Act. With the only exception of the Vacuum Pan Sugar Factories no exemption was granted to any establishment covered by the Act. On the other hand, three establishments which did not come under the Act submitted their standing orders for certification voluntarily. Steps were initiated for prescribing standing orders for contractors' labour covered by Section 2(c) (iv) of the Act. The Act could not be enforced however so far in the merged States.

As in the previous year good progress was made in West Bengal during 1949 and more than 75 per cent. of the establishments had certified standing orders at the close of the year. These include the members of the Dooars Planters' Association and the Terrai Planters' Association who submitted joint drafts of standing orders on behalf of their members. Ignorance of the provisions of the Act and rules on the part of the employers and indifference on the part of the workers, coupled with the powerlessness of Certifying Officers to adjudicate on the fairness of the standing orders are reported to be deterring further progress in certification.

Central Sphere.—During the year under report the Regional Labour Commissioners (Central) at Madras and Dhanbad were also appointed as Certifying Officers in respect of Central Sphere Undertakings in their jurisdiction.

The industrial establishments in the major ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras were exempted from the provisions of the Act subject to the condition that the authorities brought out the rules relating to matters specified in the Act in a pamphlet in English and in the language of the majority of workmen and distributed copies to all the workers. The vocational training centres at Alambagh and Meerut were also exempted.

In the Bombay Region eight Railway Contractors submitted draft standing orders for certification. These drafts were found to be defective and revised drafts were sent to the various unions and workers' representatives for their comments. In the Eastern Region the contractors asked for exemption on the ground that they employed different persons in different localities and did not maintain a permanent gang of labour.

In the collieries the draft submitted by the Central Indian Coal Fields Ltd., was certified during the year. The Joint Working Committee of the three colliery associations submitted draft standing orders incorporating the changed service conditions. Since, however, the draft was not accompanied by the statement giving the particulars of the workmen, the associations were requested to furnish the information. The common draft was submitted with the required details by 267 collieries and the draft was certified in June 1949. An appeal was, however, filed by the workers' unions and this was pending at the end of the year.

Two sets of draft standing orders relating to mica mines in Bihar were submitted by the Federation of Mica Associations of Bihar and Messrs. Chhatu-ram Horil Ram Limited. These could not be certified as the particulars regarding the workers were not furnished. Of the 42 mines coming under the scope of the Act in the Madras region only 3 submitted draft standing orders. These could not be certified owing to various reasons:

The Ministry of Defence submitted three sets of draft standing orders for certification in respect of establishments under the Naval Headquarters, Director-General of Ordnance Factories and the Adjutant General. These were circulated to the various unions and the comments received from them were scrutinised. Before certification, however, the Ministry withdrew the drafts to make certain changes and the revised drafts were not received till the end of the year. Standing Orders for the Medical Store Depots in Bombay and Madras were under examination.

LABOUR LAWS AND DECISIONS

LAWS

MYSORE MINIMUM WAGES RULES, 1951

The Mysore Government in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 28 of the Mysore Minimum Wages Act, 1949 (Mysore) have published draft of the above noted Rules in the *Mysore Gazette* dated 22nd February 1951 for information of all persons likely to be affected thereby.

It has been notified that objections or suggestions, if any, to the draft rules may be forwarded to the Government through the Commissioner of Labour in Mysore for consideration so as to reach the Government before 13th March, 1951.

FORMATION OF ADVISORY COMMITTEES UNDER THE MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1948

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Governor of Bihar has appointed four tripartite committees to hold enquiries and to advise the State Government in fixing the minimum rates of wages (1) for employees other than the lowest categories of workers in the employments (a) in stone breaking and stone crushing and (b) in building operations and road construction, for whom the minimum rates of wages have not been fixed and for whom the Committee thinks that the minimum rates of wages should be fixed, (2) in respect of all categories of employees employed in lac manufactory in Bihar and (3) in respect of employment in tea plantation industry in Bihar.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Governor of Bihar has appointed two tripartite Advisory Committees to enquire into conditions prevailing in the employment (1) in stone breaking and stone crushing and (2) on road construction and in building operations, and to advise the State Government in the matter of revising the minimum rates of wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act in Government Notification No. W 301/L-1949 dated 14th March, 1950.

A draft notification containing the minimum rates of wages payable to workers employed in any mica mines in the State of Madras, which the Governor of Madras proposes to issue, while acting under powers conferred by Section 3 (1) (a) of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, has been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* dated 30th January, 1951. It has been notified that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after 2nd April 1951, together with any representation in respect thereof which may be received by the State Government through the Commissioner of Labour, Madras.

PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT, 1936

(a) *Bengal Payment of Wages Rules, 1937.*—The draft of certain amendments which the Governor of West Bengal, in exercise of powers conferred by Section 26 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, proposes to make in the Bengal Payment of Wages Rules, 1937, has been published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 1st February 1951 for eliciting public opinion. It has been notified that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after 30th April, 1951 together with any objection or suggestion which may be received by that date.

(b) *Extension of certain provisions of the Payment of Wages Act to the Payments of Wages to all classes of persons employed in certain industrial establishments.*—A draft notification which the Governor of Madras proposes to issue extending the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 to the payment of wages to all classes of persons employed in industrial establishments (within the meaning of sub-clause (f) of clause (ii) of Section (2) of the said Act) which have been or may be declared to be factories under Section 85 of the Factories Act, 1948, has been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* dated February 20, 1951, for eliciting public opinion. It has been notified that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after 25th May, 1951 together with any objections or suggestions which may be received by that date.

THE ASSAM MATERNITY BENEFIT (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1951

A Bill to amend the Assam Maternity Benefit Act, 1944 has been published in the *Assam Gazette* dated 21st February 1951. The statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill reads as follows :—

“Increased rate of maternity benefit for women workers on plantations has been mooted for some years past and in 1947 at a Tripartite Plantation Conference at New Delhi a specific increased rate was agreed to. The present Bill has been prepared in the light of that decision and also on consideration of all relevant factors.”

THE PUNJAB MATERNITY BENEFIT (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1951

A Bill to amend the Punjab Maternity Benefit Act, 1943 has been published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, dated 17th February, 1951. The statement of Objects and Reasons, appended to the Bill is as follows :—

“The Punjab Maternity Benefit Act, 1943 (VI of 1943) was drafted at a time when the Province was combined ; the Factories Act, 1934, was in force ; and labour work was entrusted to the Director of Industries. Since then, the operation of the enactment has to be confined to the Punjab, the term “factory” has to be brought in line with the definition under the Factories Act, 1948, which is more extensive. Government have also set up lately a separate Labour Department, and it is appropriate that any appeals against the decision of Inspectors under sections 7, 10 and 11 of the Act, should be decided by the Labour Commissioner. The Bill seeks to introduce amendments on these lines.”

HOSIERY INDUSTRY IN U. P. DECLARED AS PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICE

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (IV) of sub-section 2 of section 2 of the U. P. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and in continuation of Government notification No. 3321 (TD)/XVIII-194(TD)-48 dated August 30, 1950, the Governor of U. P. has declared the Hosiery Industry and every undertaking connected with the manufacture or distribution of hosiery to be a public utility service for the purpose of the said Act for a period of six months with effect from March 1, 1951 (Government Notification No. 965(TD) XVIII-194 (TD)-48 dated the 20th February 1951 as published in the *U. P. Gazette* dated the 24th February 1951).

THE ORISSA EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE COURT RULES, 1951

In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (a), (b) and (c) of sub-section (1) of section 96 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, the Governor of Orissa has made the above noted rules which have been published in the *Orissa Gazette* dated 9th February, 1951.

THE CALCUTTA DOCK WORKERS (REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT) SCHEME, 1951

The draft of a scheme for the port of Calcutta, which the Central Government propose to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948, has been published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 10th February 1951. It has been notified that the said draft will be taken into consideration by the Central Government on or after 15th March 1951 together with any objections or suggestions which may be received before that date.

DECISIONS

INDIVIDUAL DISPUTE IS NOT AN "INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE"

DECISION OF THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT*

The proprietor of the Weekly Notes Printing Works removed a Linotype Operator from service after paying him a month's salary in lieu of notice. The Linotype Operator treated this termination of his service as wrongful dismissal and moved the Labour Commissioner, Government of West Bengal. Whereupon certain conciliatory proceedings were commenced. The employer took objection to the said proceedings on the ground that the Labour Commissioner had no jurisdiction in the matter. Usual notice was, however, served on the Weekly Notes Printing Works intimating the appointment of a Tribunal to settle an alleged industrial dispute arising out of the said Linotype Operator's dismissal. Later on another notice was served on the Weekly Notes Printing Works intimating that the said alleged dispute would be heard by the Tribunal under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 on May 25, 1950. The Tribunal thereafter proceeded to frame issues.

The proprietor of the Printing Works thereupon made an application in the High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution of India and Section 45 of the Specific Relief Act for writs of *certiorari* and prohibition on the Chairman of the Tribunal for quashing the proceedings pending before him and directing him to forbear from entering upon the reference and from making any award or adjudication thereupon.

It was contended on behalf of the applicant that the dispute in question was an individual dispute between an employer and an individual employee and not an industrial dispute and consequently the Tribunal had no jurisdiction to decide the matter. It was further contended that the Linotype Operator was not a "workman" within the meaning of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. It was argued on behalf of the applicant that the approach to a proper construction of the definition should be founded not only upon the language of the relative section but also upon the scheme of the several other provisions of the Act: and having regard to the scope and context of the whole Act, a dispute to be an "industrial dispute" has to be between the employers on one side and the employees on the other. *A dispute which is between the employer on one side and an individual employee on the other cannot come within the definition of an industrial dispute.*

It was further argued on behalf of the applicant that in order to be a 'workman' within the meaning of the Act, one must either be in employment or be discharged during the pendency of an industrial dispute. *As there was no dispute when the Operator was dismissed and the individual dispute arose only after the dismissal, the employee could not have been a workman within the meaning of the Act.*

* Calcutta Weekly Notes, Vol. LV, No.12 (1950-51), pp. 256-60.

Both the contentions urged on behalf of the applicant were upheld by the learned Judge, who observed as follows : "I hold that the first Respondent (Chairman of the Tribunal) has no jurisdiction to entertain the reference made to him by Government. I hold further that the proceedings now pending before him are without jurisdiction and must be quashed and he be directed to forbear from entering upon the reference and from making any award or adjudication thereupon. This application must, therefore, succeed and is accordingly allowed."

TWO DISPUTES IN THE COACH BUILDING AND MOTOR CAR REPAIRING INDUSTRY

The following are the summaries of important awards of Adjudicators in regard to two units in the Coach Building and Motor Car Repairing Industries. The disputes were between the management and workers of (a) the Ford Motor Company of India Limited, Bombay ; and (b) the General Motors, India Limited, Bombay.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF INDIA LIMITED, BOMBAY

In December, 1946 the General Body of the Bombay Automobile Employees Union, Bombay adopted a Charter of Rights, which was forwarded to the Company. The Company gave a detailed reply to the various demands covered by the Charter, but this reply could not satisfy the Union. The matter was, therefore, taken to the Conciliator. Conciliation proceedings having failed, the dispute was referred in October 1947 to the Industrial Tribunal, which gave its award in May 1948. The award was to remain in operation for a period of one year. In May 1949 the General Body of the Union resolved to forward a memorandum of the demands to the Company. In the forwarding letter the General Secretary of the Union had stated that in these demands no new matter had been brought up but that they were only a reiteration of the various benefits already granted in various awards of adjudicators and commissions. The letter further stated that the whole matter was brought up for review *de novo*. Many of the demands which came up before the present Tribunal were the subject matter of the earlier award. The representative of the Company, therefore, raised a preliminary objection that unless a change of circumstances was proved by the Union, the earlier award should be allowed to stand. The Union on the other hand contended that the fact that since the previous award was made, awards made in respect of disputes between other parties had gone further in respect of benefits conferred by the award, the question could be re-agitated. Considering a number of authorities on this point the Tribunal came to the conclusion that whether as a rule of law or as a rule of prudence, the Union should not be allowed to re-agitate a question considered and decided upon by the previous Tribunal unless it shows a change of circumstances.

Standing Orders.—The Union desired that the Tribunal should direct the Company to frame Standing Orders with the consent and approval of the Union. It also wanted that disciplinary action should not be taken

directly or indirectly against any employee for participating or promoting legitimate trade union activities. The Tribunal observed that the Company had submitted draft Standing Orders to the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, as required under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946. *It would be possible for the Union to put forward its objections to the draft Orders, before the Commissioner, who was the certifying authority under the Act, and hence no direction was necessary in respect of the framing of the Standing Orders.* In its written statement, the Company had stated that it had never objected to the reasonable union activities and that no employee would be penalised for participating or promoting legitimate union activities provided his activities in that direction do not interfere with the duties to the Company. In view of this statement, the Tribunal did not give any specific direction on this point.

Promotions, Transfers and New Appointments.—The Union complained that the Company did not give any scope to the existing employees to rise to higher position, and that it had at no time informed the existing staff of the occurrence of any vacancy or the creation of any new posts. The Company on the other hand contended that the question of promotion, transfers, etc., was a matter of internal management and the Tribunal should not interfere with it. It had, however, no objection to notify any vacancy for new posts whenever they occurred. The Tribunal recognised the necessity of having promotions of existing staff but did not give any specific direction on this point. It, however, directed the Company to notify vacancies or new appointments on the Notice Board for the benefit of the members of the existing staff.

Another demand of the Union was that no outsider should be engaged unless it was impossible to fill the vacancy from the existing staff. On this point the Tribunal directed that other things, such as efficiency, qualifications and skill being equal, seniority should be respected in giving promotions or making appointments for newly created posts.

Holidays.—The Union demanded that all public holidays notified by the Government of the State of Bombay should be observed for all monthly rated employees of the Company. The Tribunal observed that some monthly rated employees were attached to the plant of the Company and in their case the holidays under the Factories Act alone would have to be observed. *It further directed that all Government notified holidays except the bank balancing holidays and those for by-elections to the Legislature or Municipal elections should be observed by the Company in its Head Office and that on days notified as holidays in connection with elections the Company should give all facilities to its employees to exercise their franchise.*

Provident Fund.—The Union demanded that all existing privileges, benefits, terms and conditions under the Provident Fund rules should be continued. It made certain additional demands in respect of the Provident Fund and its rules. The Company contended that the Provident Fund was a separate and properly constituted trust fund and was being administered by the trustees in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Fund, and the provisions of section 58 of the Indian Income Tax Act. According to the Company the trustees were not parties to this dispute and no alterations to the

trust contained in the rules could be made without the consent of all the members of the Fund, the Company and the approval of the Commissioner of Income Tax. The Tribunal, however, observed that the objection of the Company would be valid so far as the demand seeking alterations in the Provident Fund Rules were concerned. So far as the demand related to the continuance of the existing privileges, benefits, terms and conditions under the Provident Fund Rules, the objection would not stand. *It, therefore, directed that all existing privileges, benefits, etc., under the Provident Fund Rules should be continued.*

Duty Allowance.—The Union demanded a duty allowance of 20 per cent. of basic pay to be paid to those monthly rated workers who were working in the factory or as out-door staff. The Company argued that after the enforcement of another award it had been paying to the clerks attached to the factory additional wages calculated at the normal rate for the increased hours of work on Saturdays. It showed its readiness to pay to the monthly rated staff attached to the factory, 10 per cent. of the basic salary in addition to what it had been paying for the increased hours of work on Saturdays. *The Tribunal directed that 15 per cent. of the basic salary should be paid as duty allowance to such of the monthly rated staff as were attached to the factory and that this allowance should be taken into account in calculating the dearness allowance.*

Dearness Allowance.—Since 1st March 1947, the Company had been paying dearness allowance on the following scale.

1. To employees receiving up to Rs. 100 per month as wages for regular time (exclusive of overtime)—Millowners' scale for textile workers in the City of Bombay or 60 per cent. of the amount representing earnings on regular time (not over-time) whichever is higher.

2. To employees receiving in excess of Rs. 100 per month as wages for regular time (exclusive of overtime)—60 per cent. on first Rs. 100 and 30 per cent. or the balance of the amount representing earnings on regular time (not overtime).

The figure of 60 per cent. is based on a cost of living index figure of 280 and changes upwards or downwards will be made on the basis of 5 per cent. for every rise or fall of 15 points from the figure of 280. The Union demanded an increase of 5 per cent. in respect of each of these slabs, *i.e.*, for the first slab up to Rs. 100 the Union wanted 65 per cent. and for the 2nd slab, *i.e.*, in excess of Rs. 100, 35 per cent. The Tribunal, after a comparative study of rates of dearness allowance in some other concerns, found the demand unjustified. It, however, modified the variation from "5 per cent. for every rise or fall of 15 points from the figure of 280" to "5 per cent. for every rise or fall of 10 points for the slab of Re. 1 to Rs. 100 and 1½ per cent. in the slab of Rs. 100 and above."

Leave.—The Union claimed one month's privilege leave with full pay and allowance for every 11 months' of service with a right of accumulation at the discretion of the employee up to a period not exceeding three months. It further demanded that the period during which an employee was on leave with

pay should be considered as service period for calculation of leave. Regarding the first demand, the Tribunal laid stress on the principle that absence from duty for long periods in industrial concerns should be discouraged, because it affects production and economy. If the second demand was to be accepted, the leave allowed would be not for 11 or 12 months of service, but for a shorter period of service. Both the demands were, therefore, rejected.

THE GENERAL MOTORS, INDIA LIMITED, BOMBAY

The dispute was between the General Motors, India Ltd., Bombay and the hourly rated workmen employed under it.

Dearness Allowance for Full Month.—The workers demanded that they should be paid dearness allowance for all the days of the month including Sundays and paid holidays. It was contended on their behalf that the Company had not been paying the allowance in respect of all the guaranteed 26 days and the 13 work-free hours on Saturdays in the month, although it had been paying basic wages. *At the hearing both the parties agreed that the allowance should be paid in respect of all hours for which the workmen receive basic wages, whether they were actually required to work during those hours or not and that the allowance need not be paid in respect of weekly-off days and other holidays on which they were not required to put in work.*

Unemployment Compensation.—The demand was for compensation on account of enforced unemployment to such of the workmen as had been retrenched by the Company since January 1949. *The Tribunal did not agree that a retrenched employee should ipso facto get compensation as an unemployment benefit—and directed that in the absence of a specific claim for compensation on behalf of the individuals concerned, no award prescribing in general terms a scale for compensation in the nature of unemployment benefit could be made.* It was improper to award compensation on a stated scale without examining whether the employee concerned had made reasonable efforts for finding alternative employment and had remained without getting any, so that his unemployment could properly be said to be enforced unemployment resulting from the employer's act of abruptly terminating his services.

Bonus.—The workers demanded six months' wages with dearness allowance (or an equivalent amount in basic wages) as bonus for the year 1949 on the basis of 26 working days per month. The Company had paid three months' basic earnings as bonus for the year 1948. The Company argued that its production and sales had fallen in 1949 to 81 per cent. compared to those in 1948 and that whereas in 1939 it had commanded 48 per cent. of the Indian market, in 1948 it could retain its hold on only 27 per cent. and in 1949 on barely 23 per cent. *Having regard to the guiding principles set out in the Labour Appellate Tribunal's decision in the cotton textile dispute in Bombay as also to the quantum of bonus accepted or awarded in the past the Tribunal found it appropriate to direct the Company to distribute bonus in respect of the year 1949 on the same level as in the preceding year.* According to the Tribunal "whatever the surplus in any given year, the bonus to be distributed must bear a fair relation to bonus granted in the past." The Tribunal

observed that the employees had not put in any special effort and hence the production and net profit had fallen. It did not, however, propose to reduce the quantum of bonus, as the Company too had not reduced the dividend in like proportion. The Tribunal directed the Company to pay bonus for the year 1949 to its workmen equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ th of their basic earnings during the year, irrespective of whether they had continued in employ until the close of the year. No bonus, however, was to be paid to employees dismissed for misconduct resulting in financial loss to the Company.

LABOUR INTELLIGENCE

INDIAN

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN INDIA DURING JANUARY, 1951

The month under review showed a deterioration in the labour situation as compared to the preceding month, as the number of industrial disputes resulting in work-stoppages increased from 68 in December 1950 to 111 in January 1951 and the number of workers involved rose from 41,061 in December to 70,931 in January. The time-loss recorded during the month (reported so far)* was 291,200 man-days as against a loss of 1,63,718 man-days during the previous month. Five of the disputes involving 4,263 workers resulted in lockouts and accounted for a loss of 75,306 man-days. In addition, there were 12 work-stoppages not connected with industrial disputes and these, involving 14,962 workers in all resulted in a total time-loss of 18,349 man-days. Uttar Pradesh suffered the largest time-loss among the states followed by West Bengal and Bombay respectively. No dispute was reported in Punjab and Orissa.

There was a general strike in the sugar mill industry in Uttar Pradesh. According to details furnished by the State Government*, no fewer than 11,926 workers belonging to 19 sugar factories in the State participated in the strike. The strike started on the 20th January in accordance with a resolution adopted earlier by the United Uttar Pradesh and Bihar Chini Mill Mazdoor Federation demanding, briefly, fixation of minimum wages for the sugar mill workers in accordance with the recommendations of the Nimbkar Committee, grant of retaining allowance for seasonal workers, payment of bonus, provision of housing accommodation, representation of the federation on the works committees, etc. The demands thus listed numbered about 20. The strike however, turned out to be unsuccessful and lasted for different periods in

* Information is not yet available in many cases.

different factories. By the end of the month, however, most of the workers returned to work unconditionally. The total time-loss reported so far was about 33 thousand man-days.

The strike in the Cawnpore Textiles, Ltd., Kanpur reported earlier terminated on the 5th January at the intervention of the Conciliation Officer, Kanpur. The time-loss reported in this case was 21,728 man-days. On the 4th January, 639 workers of the grey winding department of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur went on strike protesting against the refusal of the management to allow the workers to celebrate a farewell function within the mill premises. On the next day 2,612 workers of the spinning department joined the strike while the workers of the grey winding department resumed work on the 9th January, the workers of the spinning department continued to be on strike till the 15th January. The total time-loss on account of these strikes was estimated to be about 81,535 man-days.

In West Bengal the lockout in the Clive Jute Mills reported earlier was withdrawn on 22nd January at the intervention of the Labour Commissioner. The time-loss suffered by the industry on account of the lockout was of the order of 1,20,000 man-days.

The strike in the Hotel Establishments in the Bombay City which started on the 25th December, 1950 continued throughout the month. The cumulative loss till the end of the month on this account was of the order of about 35,000 man-days. More than 6,000 man-days were lost by the Bombay Union Dyeing Mills, Bombay on account of a strike which lasted from 26th December to 5th January involving 748 workers over a demand for bonus equivalent to 1½ months' wages for the year 1949. About 15,000 workers of 11 textiles and other factories in the various industrial centres of the State struck work on the 30th January demanding holiday for the death anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.

There were no major strikes or lockouts reported in the other states. In Bihar, however, there were 6 strikes in the collieries and there was one in the Assam collieries. These together accounted for a loss of 10,356 man-days during the month.

An industrial classification of the disputes shows that Textiles as usual accounted for a major portion of the time-loss recorded, although the group Food, Drink and Tobacco also suffered a heavy loss during the month on account of the general strike in the sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh. Other industries which suffered considerable time-losses during the month were Engineering and Coal Mining. A detailed industrywise classification of the time-loss recorded during the month with corresponding figures for the preceding two

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management of Indian-owned tea gardens and the Government was held on 9th January to discuss problems connected with bonus, education, welfare, etc., of plantation workers in the State.

During the month under report 76 complaints were investigated by the Labour Officers of the State. Nineteen of these complaints related to discharge, 14 to non-payment of arrears and 43 to miscellaneous causes.

BHOPAL

January, 1951

The second instalment of bonus was distributed among textile workers on 19th January in accordance with the award of the Industrial Tribunal.

During the month, 12 complaints relating to claims for wages, suspension and discharge of workers were investigated and settled.

DELHI

January, 1951

The general employment situation remained steady during the month.

The Minimum Wage Committee, set up under the Minimum Wages Act, have made their recommendations final in regard to employment in public motor transport. The minimum rates of wages for unskilled adult workers employed in *Dal* and flour mills have been enforced in the State.

Seven new trade unions were registered during the month under report. Formation of new unions was particularly noticeable in the insurance and banking fields and in sweated industries.

During the month, 28 complaints (22 individual and 6 collective) were received; of these 22 related to wages.

The Trade Employees Inspectorate carried out 3,367 inspections of shops and establishments and noticed 351 irregularities. Legal action was taken in 310 cases. The Court disposed of 288 pending cases resulting in imposition of fines amounting to Rs. 5,150.

During the month 17 factories were inspected under the Factories Act and the Payment of Wages Act. Five new factories were registered.

MADHYA BHARAT

January, 1951

The Government have appointed a special committee consisting of two representatives each of the industry, labour and the Government to consider and report upon the question of standardisation of wages in certain engineering industries.

During the month under report, 54 complaints were recorded; of these, 27 related to employment, 12 to wages, 5 to working conditions, and the remaining 10 to miscellaneous causes. Thirteen complaints were successful, 4 unsuccessful, 16 were rejected and the remaining 21 were pending at the end of the month.

MADHYA PRADESH

January, 1951

The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh, inaugurated the Madhya Pradesh Housing Board constituted under the Housing Board Act, 1950.

A meeting of the Bonus Sub-Committee was held during the month under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble the Chief Minister and an agreed formula was arrived at on the principles for the determination of Bonus.

A meeting of the Wage Board, Madhya Pradesh was held on the 25th January and the report submitted to the State Government on fixation of minimum wages in the employments of lac, tanneries and leather goods manufacturing was unanimously adopted.

The State Government have fixed the rates of minimum wages in *bidi* industry in 9 districts of the State under Section 5(2) of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

The employers of 96 establishments were prosecuted for breaches of the provisions of the C.P. and Berar Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 and the Rules framed thereunder.

Thirteen complaints were investigated during the month. Of these, 3 related to re-instatement, 2 to non-payment of wages, 1 each to award, bonus, gratuity and overtime and the remaining 4 to miscellaneous causes.

MADRAS

January, 1951

The State Government have declared the industry of "transport by boat in minor ports" in the State of Madras to be a public utility service for the purpose of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for a period of six months from 11th January 1951.

During the month, nine industrial disputes were referred to Industrial Tribunals for adjudication and six awards of Tribunals were published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

The Labour Officers of the State investigated 670 complaints; of these, 184 related to dismissals and discharges, 105 to wages, 68 to bonus, 19 to dearness allowance, 23 to leave, 69 to service conditions, 8 to food supply and 194 to miscellaneous causes.

There were 10,167 factories on the registers at the beginning of the month. During January 1951, 206 new factories were registered and 46 factories were removed from the register. At the end of the month, there were 10,327 registered factories.

There were 546 trade unions on the register on 31st December 1950. During January, 35 new unions were registered while registration of 23 unions was cancelled. The total number of registered unions at the end of the month was 558.

MYSORE

January, 1951

The Labour Associations of the four Gold Mining Companies demanded two months' wages as bonus for the year 1949. The management offered a month's wages as bonus which the labour representatives agreed to accept.

The Hon'ble Minister for Law and Labour visited the Government Electric Factory and discussed with the General Manager, the Labour Welfare Officer and the Officers of the Labour Association matters concerning the welfare of labour. He exhorted the Labour Association to settle all matters of difference by mutual discussion.

PEPSU

January, 1951

The Hon'ble Home Minister, PEPSU visited Phagwara on 14th January, 1951 and enquired into a dispute between the management and labour of a sugar mill. As both the parties have agreed to abide by his decision, the Hon'ble Minister will decide the dispute himself.

Three complaints regarding non-payment of wages were received during the month.

PUNJAB

January, 1951

The industrial relations in the State remained peaceful during the month.

Two more Minimum Wages Committees were constituted to recommend the minimum rates of wages for workers engaged in (a) employment on road construction or in building operations and in stone breaking and stone crushing; and (b) employment in public motor transport. The Committees held their meetings on the 15th and 24th January, 1951 respectively.

Three more works committees were constituted during the month bringing the total number of establishments which have constituted works committees to 92.

One trade union was registered during the month under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.

SAURASHTRA

January, 1951

The Industrial Tribunal has given its award in terms of an agreement arrived at between: (i) the Mahalaxmi Mills and the New Jehangir Vakil Mills Co. Ltd., Bhavnagar and the Textile Labour Union, Bhavnagar, and (ii) the Rajkot Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., and the Mill Kamdar Mandal, Rajkot regarding rates of wages and dearness allowance.

One trade union with a membership of 37 was registered during the month and registrations of 5 unions were cancelled on account of non-submission of annual returns for the year ending March, 1950.

Conciliation proceedings were held in 10 cases, 9 of which were successful; of the 10 cases, 3 related to discharge, 4 to wages and one each to bonus, holidays with pay and Provident Fund.

During the month under review 13 complaints were investigated; of these, 4 related to leave with wages, 4 to payment of wages and overtime, 2 to bonus, and one each to hours of work, maternity benefit and to recess for oilmen.

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

January, 1951

A committee of 12 members has been constituted under the Travancore Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The committee will hold enquiries and advise the Government in fixing minimum wages in respect of employment in the coir industry. Works Committees have been constituted in two industrial establishments during the month.

An Industrial Relations Committee for work in hotels and tea shops was constituted in Alleppey.

The Conciliation Officers held 19 tripartite meetings for settling industrial disputes. In 15 cases amicable settlements were arrived at as a result of conciliation.

During the month, 5 new trade unions were registered under the Trade Unions Act and registrations of 29 unions were cancelled. The Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation decided claims in respect of one non-fatal accident and one fatal accident and awarded Rs. 195 to the injured workmen in the former case and Rs. 1,500 to the dependents of the deceased in the latter.

During the month under review, 284 complaints were investigated; of these 78 related to wages, allowances and bonus, 71 to dismissals, discharges, etc., 42 to leave with wages, 20 to compensation for accidents, 9 to alleged ill-treatment of workers, 9 to maternity benefits, 7 to demand for increased wages, 2 to service conditions, and the remaining 46 to miscellaneous causes.

UTTAR PRADESH

January, 1951

A meeting of the Standing Committee on Labour was held on 18th January 1951 under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister for Labour and the question of reorganisation of the existing conciliation and adjudication machinery for the settlement of industrial disputes was discussed.

The general labour situation showed some deterioration as a result of fairly prolonged strikes and play-offs in several textile mills of Kanpur and the Kanpur Roadways. The reasons for the play-offs were said to be shortage of raw materials and non-availability of transport facilities. During the month, there were 34 reported cases of strikes and partial strikes. Reported cases of play-offs and closures affected 29 and 10 concerns respectively. In two concerns, the management retrenched the services of 59 workers.

VINDHYA PRADESH

January, 1951

An enquiry was made into the wages of *bidi* workers during the month.

The employment situation remained almost steady throughout the month.

The administration of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund having been transferred to the Central Government, the future set-up of the Labour Department of the State was under consideration of the Government.

During the month under review, two complaints were investigated by the Labour Officers of the State Government. One of the complaints related to dismissal and the other to wages.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SCHEMES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1951

Even with a fall in the demand for manpower in connection with cold weather projects, the actual number of persons found jobs through the Employment Exchanges attained a record figure during January, 1951. As many as 34,631 persons were found jobs during the month. These included 1,462 ex-Services personnel and 1,273 discharged Government employees. The figure also included 3,964 displaced persons, of whom 2,381 were from East Pakistan. Out of those placed in employment, 12,771 were absorbed in Union and State Government Departments and 21,860 were placed with private employers. Private employers continued to co-operate with the National Employment Service as in previous months.

[1] Out of the total number placed in employment, 2,872 were women as against 2,524 during the previous month.

The number of employers using the Exchanges increased to 6,048 as against 5,739 in December. Of these, 55.9 per cent. were private employers. The shortage of technicians and skilled workers continued in all areas, as also of draughtsmen, overseers, stenographers, typists, trained teachers, compounders and nurses. Moulders, turners, fitters, automobile mechanics, electricians and experienced accountants were also in short supply in many Regions. On the other hand, there was a surplus of clerical workers, unskilled labourers and office peons, semi-skilled and inexperienced motor drivers, and persons fresh from schools and colleges. The Central Employment Co-ordination Office continued to find candidates from other Regions when they were in short supply in a particular Region.

Under the various Training Schemes of the Ministry of Labour, 10,970 persons, including 331 women and 1,990 displaced persons, were receiving training at the different Training Institutes/Centres during January, 1951. Included in the above were also 205 primary School teachers undergoing training in wood-work at Aundh, Poona and 152 Instructor-trainees at the Central Training Institute, Koni, Bilaspur in Madhya Pradesh.

QUESTIONS IN THE PARLIAMENT ON LABOUR

The following questions asked in the Parliament of India during its recent session are reproduced below with their replies :—

Starred Question No. 1322

Conditions of Khairwas of Vindhya Pradesh

- (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state the minimum and maximum daily wages being earned by Khairwas (catechu manufacturers) in Vindhya Pradesh in the case of (i) a male, (ii) a female, or (iii) a child wage earner ?
- (b) How many hours in a day are they required to work in a week ?
- (c) What facilities, if any, are given by contractors ?
- (d) What is the manufacturing cost of catechu, what is the selling price and what is the margin of profit which goes to the contractors of catechu forests in Vindhya Pradesh ?

- (e) What is the total number of Kairwas including women and children?
- (f) Is there any arrangement for the education of their children?

Reply to Starred Question No. 1322

- (a) Employment is not on the basis of individuals. Wages are paid on the basis of out-turn. An average family consisting of a husband, wife and one or two children earn about two Rupees a day.
- (b) This is not fixed as the Khairwas are paid on the out-turn of their work.
- (c) The contractors advance money to the Khairwas ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 per family and provide free temporary sheds. Supply of clothing and ration is also arranged by the contractors and charged at the time of the settlement of accounts.
- (d) The manufacturing cost is not known but Government understand that the contractors make a profit of more than Rs. 40 per maund.
- (e) Approximately 1,500 to 2,000 families of Khairwas are believed to be working in the State of Vindhya Pradesh. In addition a considerable number of Khairwas go out every year to Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan for their business pursuits.
- (f) There are no special arrangements for the purpose.

Starred Question No. 1337

Agricultural Labour Enquiry

Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state :—

- (a) the time by which the Agricultural Labour Enquiry is expected to be concluded; and
- (b) whether the Government propose to notify the minimum wages in agriculture or appoint a Board for the determination of the same.

Reply to Starred Question No. 1337

- (a) According to present programme, the field work is expected to be concluded during the first half of the year 1951.
- (b) It is for the appropriate Government—The State Government in this case—to decide the procedure to be adopted by them for fixing minimum rates of wages in agriculture.

Starred Question No. 1448

Conditions of Plantation Labour

- (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state what improvements have been made in the conditions of labour employed on the tea gardens since the 15th August, 1947?
- (b) Are educational facilities and medical aid freely available to labourers in tea gardens?

Reply to Starred Question No. 1448

- (a) The following improvements have been secured for workers in tea estates since the 15th August, 1947 :—
- (i) *Wages*.—The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, which provides for fixation, before the 15th March, 1951, of minimum wages *inter alia* for tea workers, was enacted. Necessary action for fixing minimum wages for plantation workers has been undertaken by State Governments.
- A few months before the 15th August 1947, on the result of Tripartite Conference held in January 1947, an interim dearness allowance at the rate of 2 annas per day per adult worker and one anna per day per child worker was granted for the plantation workers in North India. The rates of dearness allowance were again increased by agreement at tripartite meetings in 1948 by Re. -/3/6 per day in the case of adults and 2 annas for children, for all areas (including South India) except Darjeeling, Cachar and Tripura, where an increase of 3 annas and 2 annas respectively for adults and children was granted.
- (ii) *Subsistence allowance on repatriation from Assam*.—Rates of subsistence allowance of 6 annas and 3 annas a day allowed respectively to an emigrant adult and a child on repatriation from Assam tea gardens were increased to Rs. 1/8/- and Re. -/12/- a day under the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Rules, 1933.
- (iii) *Housing*.—The Government has been able to persuade a majority of the employing interests in the tea industry to provide houses for labour in accordance with the approved standards for at least 8 per cent. of their labour population every year. The Indian Tea Association has already constructed 8,911 houses according to approved specifications and have a programme to build other 6,558 houses by the end of March, 1951. Other Tea Associations have also constructed houses for their labour but exact figures are not available.
- (iv) *Maternity Benefit*.—In October 1948, a Maternity Benefit (Tea Estates) Act, was passed allowing a maternity leave of 12 weeks at Rs. 5/4/- per week to women workers in tea estates in West Bengal.
- (v) *Education*.—The Bengal (Rural) Primary Education Act, 1930 was introduced in the district of Darjeeling from the 14th April 1949. The Assam Primary Education Act, 1947, which came into force on the 3rd October, 1947, was introduced in some selected areas of Assam including a number of Tea Districts with effect from the 1st February, 1949.
- (vi) *Legislation for Plantation Employees*.—Proposals for legislation regulating conditions of work of Plantation Labour, *e. g.*, hours of work, intervals of rest, annual leave, housing, prohibition of employment of children, medical and educational facilities, creches, sanitary conveniences, sickness and maternity benefits and recreational facilities, etc., have been evolved in consultation with the State

Governments and after discussions at a number of Tripartite Plantation Conferences. A final decision on this question of legislation is likely to be reached soon.

- (b) Free education had been provided for by some of the employers of the large estates. Adequate medical facilities are also available free to labour particularly on larger tea estates which have made good progress in bringing their existing medical facilities on par with those recommended by Dr. Lloyd Jones.

Starred Question No. 1451

The Labour Appellate Tribunal

Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state :—

- (a) The number of members appointed to the Labour Appellate Tribunal;
- (b) The number and location of the Benches of the Appellate Tribunal;
- (c) The total cost of the Appellate Tribunal per annum; and
- (d) Provision made for the publication of the decisions of the Appellate Tribunals.

Reply to Starred Question No. 1451

- (a) Five (including the Chairman).
- (b) One at Bombay and one at Calcutta.
- (c) The estimated expenditure for the year 1951-52 is Rs. 3,90,000.
- (d) Arrangements are being made to publish the decisions of the Tribunal in the *Gazette of India*. The question of bringing out an official journal on the lines of Indian Law Reporter is also under consideration.

Starred Question No. 1335

Safety Measures in Mines

- (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state what are the arrangements for rendering medical aid to the labour employed in mines and quarries employing over one thousand workers.
- (b) Are similar provisions made in Government owned mines also?

Reply to Starred Question No. 1335

- (a) According to the Rules framed under the Indian Mines Act, 1923, the owners of mines and quarries maintain ambulance and medical appliances and employ persons trained in first aid. The inspection staff of the Mines Department ensures in the course of their inspection of the mines and quarries that these statutory provisions are complied with. In accordance with the bye-laws framed by the Jharia Mines Board of Health and the Asansol Mines Board of Health, medical officers are maintained at all mines in the Jharia and Raniganj coalfields. In addition to what is being done by the employers the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund and the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund have opened a number of hospitals and dispensaries for the exclusive benefit of coal miners, mica miners and

their families. The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund has also agreed to the payment of a subsidy equal to the amount spent by colliery owners for the maintenance of dispensaries subject to certain maximum limit.

(b) Yes.

Starred Question No. 1658

Membership of All-India Workers' Organisations

- (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state the names of organisations working for the welfare of labourers on all-India basis ?
- (b) What is the number of members under each and the number of unions affiliated to each as on the 31st December, 1950 ?

Reply to Starred Question No. 1658

The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the four all-India trade union organisations of workers. A statement showing the number of affiliated unions and the membership of each of the four organisations (i) as claimed by them on the 31st December, 1950 and (ii) as verified by the officers of this Ministry during 1950 is given below :—

All India Organisation of Workers Working for the Welfare of Labour

Name of the organisation	No. of unions	Membership on 31st December, 1950
<i>(i) As claimed by the Organisations</i>		
Indian National Trade Union Congress	1,235	1,514,082
All India Trade Union Congress	729	706,194
Hind Mazdoor Sabha	468	686,650
United Trades Union Congress	313	372,631
<i>(ii) As verified during 1950 from the returns furnished for the year 1949</i>		
Indian National Trade Union Congress	689	918,237
All India Trade Union Congress	260	302,538
Hind Mazdoor Sabha	254	370,304
United Trades Union Congress	154	120,623

Starred Question No. 1667

Agricultural Labourers

- (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state the number of agricultural labourers in India ?
- (b) Is it a fact that the agricultural labourers get work for only four months in a year and for remaining eight months they go without any job ?

Reply to Starred Question No. 1667

- (a) No reliable figure is available. According to an estimate made in 1948, the agricultural labour population for the Indian Union was 34 millions.
- (b) Not exactly. The duration of agricultural employment varies from State to State and from region to region and it depends on various factors like systems of cropping, nature of crops raised, etc. But the period of unemployment is no doubt, long.

*Starred Question No. 1756**Non-implementation of the Banks' Awards*

Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of cases of non-implementation of the Banks' Awards relating to interim relief, victimization of employees and the final award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes) reported to Government ;
- (b) the number of prosecutions launched against the banks for such non-implementation ; and
- (c) the results of those proceedings.

Reply to Starred Question No. 1756

- (a) Implementation of the awards of the All India Industrial Tribunal is secured by the Industrial Relations Organisation. Officers of that organisation report that the Banks have generally implemented the awards. Complaints of non-implementation are being investigated through them and prosecutions launched in established cases. It may be mentioned that some of the important banks filed petitions before the Supreme Court challenging the main award. The Court had granted orders staying the implementation of the award in respect of certain issues *viz.*, bonus, provident fund, gratuity, and applicability of award to officers. The Court has not so far passed final orders.
- (b) Prosecutions have been launched in nine cases. Of these, three relate to interim relief award, five to victimization awards and one to the main award.
- (c) Except one, all the other cases are pending before the Courts. In one case the Court has acquitted the Bank concerned.

*Starred Question No. 1776**Housing Scheme for Coal Miners*

- (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether a township known as the 'Bhuli Township' has been constructed from the Coal Mines Welfare Fund to house coal miners ?
- (b) If so, how many houses have been built in the township and what are the amenities provided ?
- (c) What is the accommodation contained in each house and what is its cost of construction ?
- (d) What is the total cost of the township ?
- (e) On what rent have the houses been let out to the workers ?
- (f) How many houses have been so far occupied by the workers and how many are vacant ?

Reply to Starred Question No. 1776

- (a) Yes.
- (b) 1,566 houses have been built. The amenities provided are community latrines, street lighting, dispensary, miners' institute for providing educational and recreational facilities to men, women and children, primary school, post office, night school for adults, outdoor games like football, and volley ball, reading room and information bureau. Water supply and sanitary arrangements have so far been provided in 432 houses.
- (c) Each house has two rooms, front verandah, back verandah-cum-kitchen, court-yard with compound wall and bath room. The average cost of construction of each house works out to about Rs. 3,200.
- (d) About Rs. 56 lakhs.
- (e) Rs. 2 per mensem per house.
- (f) Of the 432 houses which have been provided with water supply and sanitary arrangements, 420 have been allotted to the neighbouring collieries for the use of workers.

*Starred Question No. 1894**Minimum Wages*

Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state which of the States have fixed minimum wage in different industries according to the Minimum Wages Act ?

Reply to Starred Question No. 1894

A statement showing the information available is given below :—

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Employment in which minimum wages have been fixed</i>
Madras	(i) Rice mill, flour mill or dal mill. (ii) Oil Mill.
Madhya Pradesh	(iii) Tobacco manufactory. (i) Tobacco manufactory. (ii) Public Motor Transport. (iii) Oil mills. (iv) Cement industry. (v) Potteries. (vi) Glass industry.
West Bengal	Rice mill and flour mills.
Punjab	(i) Oil mills. (ii) Tea plantations. (iii) Inferior employees under Local Authorities.
Bihar	(i) Woollen carpet making or shawl weaving establishment. (ii) Rice mill, flour mill or dal mill. (iii) Bidi making manufactory. (iv) Oil mills. (v) Road construction or in building operation. (vi) Stone breaking or stone crushing. (vii) Public Motor Transport. (viii) Tanneries and Leather manufactories.
Ajmer	Tobacco manufactory.
Delhi	Flour or dal mill.
Andamans & Nicobar Islands.	Timbering operations.

INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE ON COAL MINING—THIRD SESSION

The third session of the Industrial Committee on Coal Mining will be held at Dhanbad on the 28th and 29th March, 1951. The agenda will be as under :—

1. Action taken on the decisions of the previous meetings.
2. A review of the work of Coal Mines Welfare Fund including primary education, housing, pit-head baths and creches.
3. Review of the work of Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes.
4. Problem of surplus labour in coal mines including retrenchment.
5. Different measures for improving production including piece-rate work and production bonus.
6. Footwear for coal-miners.
7. Foodgrain and cloth concessions.

FOREIGN

1. I. O. COAL MINES COMMITTEE—FOURTH SESSION

The fourth session of the Coal Mines Committee of the International Labour Organisation will be held at Geneva from the 7th to about the 19th May, 1951. The agenda for the meeting will be as follows:—

(1) General Report, dealing particularly with :

- (a) Action taken in the various countries in the light of the conclusions of the previous sessions ;
- (b) Steps taken by the International Labour Office to follow up the studies and enquiries proposed by the Committee ; and
- (c) Recent events and developments in the coal industry.

(2) Hours of work in coal mines.

(3) Productivity in coal mines.

THE TRADE UNION LAW OF THE PEOPLES' REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The Trade Union Law of the Peoples' Republic of China was promulgated by the Central Peoples' Government on 29th June 1950. The Law was passed "for the purpose of defining in explicit terms the legal status, functions and duties of trade union organisations in the New Democratic State and for the purpose of enabling the working class to become better organised and thus play its proper part in New Democratic construction."

Trade Unions are defined as "mass organisations of the working class formed on a voluntary basis." The Law confers on all manual and non-manual wage workers in enterprises, institutions and schools in Chinese territory, whose wages constitute their sole or main means of livelihood, and all wage workers in irregular employment the right to organise trade unions. Trade unions are to be organised on the principle of democratic centralism, in accordance with the Constitution of the All-China Federation of Labour as adopted by the All-China Labour Congress. Trade union committees at all levels are to be set up by election at general membership meetings or representative conferences. Members of trade unions have the right, in accordance with the constitution of their trade unions, to dismiss and replace at any time any representative or committee member whom they have elected. Trade unions at all levels are to submit reports on their work to the rank and file membership they represent or to their representative conferences and are to observe the decisions and directives of their respective higher trade union organisations.

Trade Unions have their own nation-wide independent and unified system of organisation, with the All-China Federation of Labour as the highest leading body. When trade unions are established, they should submit reports thereon to the All-China Federation of Labour or its affiliated industrial unions or local unions, which after proper examination and approval, shall undertake to refer the matter to the local peoples' governments for registration. All bodies not organised on these lines are not considered to be trade unions.

Rights and Duties of Trade Unions.—Trade unions in State enterprises or in co-operatives have the right to represent the workers and staff members in taking part in administering production and in concluding collective agreements with the managements. Trade unions in private enterprises have the right to represent the workers and staff members in conducting negotiations and talks with the employers, in taking part in the labour-capital consultative councils and in concluding collective agreements with the employers. The duty of a trade union is laid down as "to protect the interests of workers and staff members, to ensure that the managements or capitalists effectively carry out the regulations and directives concerning labour protection, labour insurance, wage standards, factory sanitation, safety measures and other matters as laid down in the laws and decrees of the government and to take measures for improving the material and cultural life of the workers and staff members." Trade unions at all levels in enterprises have the right to ask the managements at the corresponding levels to submit reports on their work to the trade union committees, to the general membership meetings or to the representative conferences. In order to safeguard the fundamental interests of the working class, trade unions are expected to carry out the following activities, laid down in the Law :

- (a) To educate and organise the masses of workers and staff members to support the laws and regulations of the Peoples' Government, to carry out the policies of the Peoples' Government and to consolidate the peoples' state power which is led by the working class ;
- (b) To educate and organise the masses of workers and staff members, to adopt a new attitude towards labour, to observe labour discipline, to organise labour emulation campaigns and other production movements in order to ensure the fulfilment of the production plans ;
- (c) To protect public property, to oppose corruption, waste and bureaucracy, and to fight against saboteurs in enterprises operated by the State or by co-operatives and in institutions and schools ; and
- (d) To promote in privately-owned enterprises the policy of developing production and of benefiting both labour and capital and to oppose violations of government laws and decrees or acts detrimental to production.

Under the Law the Peoples' Governments at appropriate levels are to allocate to the All-China Federation of Labour, industrial unions and local trade unions the necessary buildings and furnishings to enable them to carry out their office work, meetings, educational, recreational and welfare work.

They are also to give to the trade unions similar preferential treatment in the use of postal, telegraphic, telephone, railway, highway and navigation facilities as are enjoyed by Government institutions at corresponding levels.

When the managements want to transfer or discharge a trade union committee member elected by the workers they must obtain in advance the consent of the trade union committee concerned and such transfer or discharge cannot be carried out until the said trade union committee has reported the matter to a higher trade union committee and has obtained its approval. The Law authorises committee members or representatives of trade unions at all levels when provided with credentials issued by their respective trade unions to inspect the workshops and dormitories of the enterprises, institutions or schools, whose workers and staff members are affiliated to the said trade unions.

The Basic Organisation of Trade Unions.—Factories, mines, business, establishments, farms, institutions, schools and other productive or administrative units with more than 25 workers and staff members may set up a basic trade union committee. Those employing less than 25 persons may elect an organiser, who has the same rights as a basic trade union committee. The Law prescribes a schedule according to which the number of full-time trade union functionaries of a basic trade union committee who are to be freed from production in order that they may devote themselves to the work of the trade union. The schedule is as follows :

Number of workers and staff members	Number of full-time trade union functionaries
200—500	1
501—1000	2
1001—1500	3
1501—2500	4
2501—4000	5

A further full-time trade union functionary may be added for every additional 2,000 persons in enterprises employing over 4,000 workers and staff members. Full-time trade union functionaries, who are freed from production, are to be paid by the trade unions and the amount is not to be less than the rate of wages previously paid to them. These functionaries continue to share in labour insurance and other welfare facilities paid for by the management. After completing their term of office, the management or owner is to ensure that they return to their original jobs or are given other jobs at the same rate of wages as they were getting formerly. The managements are not to obstruct the activities of the basic trade union committees or the general membership meetings or representative conferences they convene. Such meetings and conferences called by trade unions, however, should not be held during the prescribed working hours, without the consent of the management. When the managements engage workers or staff members they are expected to inform the basic trade union committees, which have the right to protest, within 3 days, if they find that such engagements violate any law or decree of the Peoples' Government or run counter to collective agreements. The managements are also to inform the basic trade union committees 10 days in advance of the name of any worker or staff member whom they want to discharge giving reasons for the discharge. The basic trade union committees have the

right to protest, within 7 days, if they discover that such discharge violates any government decree or collective agreement. Disputes arising from the managements or the owners disagreeing with such protests are to be dealt with in accordance with the Rules of Procedure for Settling Labour Disputes.

Trade Unions Funds.—Under the Law, trade unions have to set up their own system of budgeting, drawing up of balance sheets, accounting and auditing on the principle of independent administration of their funds. The trade unions funds are to be drawn from the following sources :—

- (a) Membership dues paid by trade union members ;
- (b) Allocation by the managements to their respective trade union organisations a sum equal to 2 per cent. of the total amount of the real wages of all workers and staff members employed ; (Of this sum 1.5 per cent. of the total amount of real wages is to be used for the purpose of promoting cultural and educational activities).
- (c) Income from cultural and sports activities sponsored by the trade unions ; and
- (d) Subsidies from the peoples' governments at various levels.

WAGES, HOURS OF WORK, RETAIL PRICES AND DISPUTES IN U. K. DURING 1950

A special article, reviewing rates of wages, hours of work, retail prices and industrial disputes in the United Kingdom during 1950, has been published in the January 1951 issue of the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*. The following paragraphs contain a brief summary of this article.

Rates of Wages.—For the first nine months of 1950, the index number of weekly rates of wages showed no appreciable change and at the end of September was only one point higher than at the end of December, 1949. During the next three months, however, it rose by four points. Thus at the end of December 1950, the index number of weekly rates of wages (on the basis of 30th June 1947=100) was 114 (113 for men, 116 for women and 118 for juveniles), compared with 109 at the end of 1949 and 107 at the end of 1948. It is estimated that about 7,350,000 workers received an increase of about £ 2,020,000 a week during the year.

Hours of Work.—During 1950, there were very few changes in normal weekly hours of work. About 108,000 workpeople had their normal hours of work increased by one hour a week. For about 1,500 workpeople there was a decrease in normal working hours of either two or three hours a week.

Retail Prices.—The interim index of retail prices (based on 17th June 1947=100) was 116 at 12th December 1950, compared with 113 at 13th December

1949. The following table shows for certain dates in 1950 the index figures for each of the eight main groups of items included within the scope of the figures.

Group	14th March	13th June	12th September	12th December
Food	121	123	128	125
Rent and rates	100	101	101	101
Clothing	118	119	121	124
Fuel and light	115	114	117	122
Household durable goods	110	111	113	117
Miscellaneous goods	113	112	113	113
Services	106	108	110	111
Drink and tobacco	108	104	104	104
All items	113	114	114	116

Over one-half of the rise in index number was due to an advance of about 5 per cent. in the average level of food prices during the year, the articles affected being fish, butter, eggs, bacon, rabbits and sausages. Prices of clothing rose by about 6 per cent. because of substantial increases in prices of articles such as rugs and carpets, blankets, sheets, towels and some kinds of curtain material. Other items covered by the index for which price increases were recorded included coal, gas, lamp oil, petrol, fares, and boot and shoe repairs. A few items showed decreases in price during the year including certain kinds of vegetables, cooking apples, linoleum and felt base, and some kinds of soap and medical and toilet requisites. The rise in the index for the food group during the year was responsible for a rise of 2 points in the all items index.

Industrial Disputes.—Stoppages of work, arising from industrial disputes, resulted in a loss of about 1,388,000 working days at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. About one per cent. of the total population in civil employment was involved in these stoppages and the loss of time for the workers involved averaged about six working-days during the year. The aggregate number of workers involved in stoppages was about 302,000; of these, 33,000 were indirectly involved (*i.e.* thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of stoppages beginning in 1950 was 1,338, as compared with 1,426 in 1949. The coal mining industry accounted for nearly one-third of the aggregate loss of time through stoppages in 1950. Other important industries affected in 1950 were paper and printing, transport and vehicles.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN ENGLAND AND WALES

The Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales made Orders on 1st November, with effect from 12th November, 1950, raising the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages for male and female workers employed in agriculture in England and Wales.

The Orders raise the minimum time rate for ordinary male workers 21 years and over from 94s. to 100s. a week in all districts. The special rates, which are in operation in the Holland division of Lincolnshire for certain classes of workers, are increased by 8s. a week to 132s. for men 21 years and over employed wholly or mainly as horsemen, and by 7s. to 120s. for those employed wholly

or mainly as cattlemen, milkmen or shepherds. For men in part-time or casual employment the general minimum rate is raised from 2s. to 2s. 6d. an hour. The corresponding rates for youths and boys are advanced proportionately, and there are consequential increases for all workers in the minimum differential rates for overtime employment.

For female workers 21 years and over in all areas except Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely, and the three Ridings of Yorkshire, the Orders raise the minimum time rate from 71s. to 76s. a week. In the excepted areas, where the rate of 76s. does not apply, the minimum rate for a 44-hour week is raised from 66s. to 71s. For women in part-time or casual employment in all areas the minimum hourly rate is increased from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. There are corresponding increases in the minimum rates for female workers under 21, and in the minimum differential rates for overtime employment.

(Abstracted from U. K. *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, December 1950, page 408).

CURRENT LABOUR LITERATURE

ARTICLES OF LABOUR INTEREST IN PERIODICALS

Important articles of labour interest, published in the periodicals received, in the Labour Bureau, are mentioned below :

United Nations Bulletin (United Nations, Lake Success, New York, U.S.A.)—1st January 1951.—(i) A Great Common Enterprise by David A. Morse, Director-General of the I.L.O. ; and (b) Full Employment Measures.

International Labour Review (International Labour Office, Geneva)—December 1950.—(i) Some Practical Aspects of the Workers' Annual Holiday by A. Haulot ; (ii) Profit-Sharing : A Review by P.S. Narasimhan ; (iii) Handicrafts and Small-Scale Industries in Asian Countries : Possibilities of Co-operative Organisation ; and (iv) Vocational Training Organisation in Switzerland.

Ministry of Labour Gazette (U. K. Ministry of Labour, London)—January 1951.—Wages, Retail Prices, Disputes, etc., in 1950.

The Labour Gazette (Department of Labour, Ottawa, Canada)—December 1950.—(i) Collective Bargaining Contracts in the Canadian Meat Packing Industry ; (ii) Numbers of Workers affected by Collective Agreements in Canada 1949, by Industry ; and (iii) Supplementary Unemployment Insurance Benefit, 1950-51.

Monthly Labor Review (U.S. Department of Labor, Washington)—December 1950.—(i) Recent Industrial Relations Developments ; (ii) Labor Legislation in Western Germany ; (iii) New Home Financing in 9 Large City Areas ; and (iv) Mobilization : Effect on Job Opportunities.

Socialist Commentary (London)—February 1951 : (i) Joint Consultation in Industry by Joseph I. Roper ; and (ii) The Italian Trade Unions by Paul Tofahrn.

Employment News (Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment, New Delhi)—Special Number 1950—(i) Role of the Employment Service in a Planned Economy ; (ii) Training of Manpower—The Task in India by Dr. P.P. Pillai ; (iii) Economic Role of Employment Exchanges by Professor C. N. Vakil ; (iv) The I.L.O. and the Employment Service Organisation by Svend Pedersen ; (v) Movement of Labour and Employment Exchanges by Dr. S. K. Muranjan ; (vi) The Employment Service by Dinkar Desai ; (vii) Training of Workers by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar ; (viii) Employment Exchanges and their Functions by Dr. S. K. Basu ; (ix) Provision of Jobs for All—Is it Possible ? (x) The Employment Exchange and National Welfare by J. K. Pande ; (xi) Employment Exchanges in Planned Economy by Dr. B. Natarajan ; and (xii) The Economics of Employment Exchanges by Fr. Basenach.

Labour Intelligence. [Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Information), Bombay]—December 1950.—(i) Works Committees in Bombay State ; and (ii) Retrenchment and Rationalisation.

Mysore Labour Gazette (Department of Labour Mysore) —(a) December 1950—(Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Number).—(i) Milestones in Sardar's Life ; (ii) Apprenticeship Training by Shri D. M. Raghunath Rao Manay ; and (iii) Report on an Enquiry into Working Class Family Budgets in Bangalore City, (b) January 1951 : Role of Personnel Officers in Industrial Relation by G. K. Dutt.

The Worker (Hindusthan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, Bombay)—15th February 1951. (i) The Workers of the Republic by the Hon'ble Shri Jagjivan Ram ; (ii) Indian Industry in 1950 ; and (iii) The Right to Strike by Herbert Tracey.

The American Economic Review (The American Economic Association, U. S. A.)—December 1950.—(i) The Soviet Price System by Naum Jasny ; (ii) United Nations Report on Full Employment by H. C. Wallich ; and (iii) Unionism and the General Wage Level by J. W. Garbarino.

Indian Textile Journal (Bombay)—January 1951.—International Labour Organisation, Geneva : Textile Committee Meets.

The Manufacturer (Calcutta)—January 1951.—Indian Industry in 1950 : A Review.

The Indian Journal of Social Work (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay)—December 1950. —(i) Immigration and Labour by R. L. Barooah ; (ii) Absenteeism in Industry by V. Lakshminarayan Rao ; (iii) Industrial Housing by R. C. Das ; (iv) Training for Efficiency by Mrs. S. K. Bajaj ; (v) Labour Management Co-operation by J. B. Saxena ; and (vi) Labour Welfare by M. V. Moorthy.

The Economist (London)—January 1951

(a) 20th January :—Assistance and Welfare.

(b) 27th January.—(i) How Many Miners ? and (ii) Profits and Replacement.

Capital (Calcutta)—February 1951

(a) 1st February :—(i) Welfare State and the Peasant ; (ii) Strike Figures for 1950 ; and (iii) Technical Education in India.

(b) 8th February.—Cotton Industry in Pakistan.

(c) 15th February.—The I.L.O. in Asia.

(d) 22nd February.—Middle Class Cost of Living.

Commerce (Bombay).—February 1951

(a) 17th February.—(i) Bonus for Madhya Pradesh Mill Workers ; and (ii) Housing Co-operatives in Bombay State.

(b) 24th February.—Pilot Health Insurance Scheme : Bill to meet Objections of Employers to be introduced to Parliament.

Eastern Economist (New Delhi)—February 1951(a) *2nd February*.—Net Output Value in Indian Industry.(b) *9th February*.—Profits in Indian Industry.(c) *23rd February*.—Labour Costs on the Railways.*Economic Weekly (Bombay)—February 1951*(a) *10th February*.—To Check Declining Efficiency : Economy of High Wages.(b) *24th February*.—Factory Workers in Madras.

ADDITIONS TO THE LABOUR BUREAU LIBRARY

February 1951

The following books were added to the Library of the Labour Bureau during the month of February 1951.

OFFICIAL

India

1. *Education in Universities in India—1947-48*, Bureau of Education, India, Ministry of Education, Manager of Publications, Delhi, 1950, pp. ii. +101.
2. *Expenditure on Education in States in India 1947-48*, Bureau of Education, India, Ministry of Education, Manager of Publications, Delhi, 1950, pp. 37.
3. *A Short Course in Educational Statistics*, Bureau of Education, India, Ministry of Education, pp. 7.
4. *Agricultural Statistics of the Punjab—1939-49*, issued by the Economic and Statistical Adviser to the Punjab Government, Economic and Statistical Organisation, Publication No. 2, Government of the Punjab, India, 1950, pp. iv+77.
5. *Statistical Statements relating to the Co-operative Movement in India for the Year 1948-49*, Director of Monetary, Research Department of Research and Statistics, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay pp. iv. +19, Rs. 2-0-0.
6. "*Pital Ke Bartanon Ka Gharelu Udyog Wa Viyowasae*" (Hindi) by Vishwanath Prasad, Finance and Census Department, U. P., Moradabad, Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, Uttar Pradesh, Allahabad, pp. 89, Rs. 1-2-0.

United Kingdom

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1. *Trade Unionism in Mauritius*, by Ken Baker, 1946, pp. 38, Re. 1-0-0.
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3. *Social Insurance Scheme in Mauritius*.—1948, pp. 14, 25 cents.
4. *Social Planning and Welfare*, Publication No. 42, Development and Welfare, by L. Silverman, 1947, pp. 31.
5. *Final Report on the Census Enumeration made in the Colony of Mauritius and its Dependencies on 11th June, 1944*, 1945, pp. 127, Rs. 5-0-0.
6. *An Essay on Housing, Urban and Rural Planning with Special Reference to Mauritius*, Publication No. 27, Development and Welfare by R. Lavoipierre, 1946, pp. 28 + 54 Figures, Rs. 2-0-0.
7. *Mauritius Economic Commission, 1947-48 Report Part I*, 1948, pp. 67, Rs. 3-0-0.

U. S. A.

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Bureau of Labor Statistics

1. *Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series*, Bulletin No. 993, 1950, pp. vii + 72, 40 cents.
2. *Tables of Working Life, Length of Working Life for men*, Bulletin No. 1001, 1950, pp. 74, 40 cents.
3. *Office Workers—Salaries, Hours of Work and Supplementary Benefits*, Bulletin No. 1002, Los Angeles, Calif, March, 1950, pp. i + 20.
4. *Hourly Earnings by Industry Selected Wage Areas, April 1949 to November 1949*, Bulletin No. 1005, pp. 25, 20 cents.
5. *Office Workers, Salaries, Hours of Work and Supplementary Benefits*, Bulletin No. 1006, Providence, RI—June 1950, pp. i + 18.

Social Security Agency and Administration

6. *Social Security Year Book 1948*, Annual Supplement to Social Security Bulletin, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, pp. 60 30 cents.

UNOFFICIAL

India

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Employment

[The object in giving the following table is to publish up-to-date information on factory employment in respect of each of the States as and when it is available without waiting for the returns from the other States].

EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES*

State	Average daily number of workers employed†						
	1939	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949‡	1950‡ First half
Ajmer .	13,330	15,877	15,789	15,864	15,877	15,380	16,337
Assam .	52,003	58,070	53,161	56,119	59,563	61,132	47,811
Bihar	95,988	168,408	138,990	136,834	148,208	154,730	150,580
Bombay	466,040	735,774	680,896	702,465	737,460	789,463	771,338
Coorg .	14	27	53	117	74	82	266
Delhi .	17,400	36,870	33,349	31,320	36,894	38,806	41,055
Madhya Pradesh	64,494	110,263	101,355	97,219	101,646	96,273	104,294
Madras .	197,266	279,176	262,292	276,586	288,722	323,950	348,051
Orissa .	5,371	7,427	7,443	10,592	12,329	13,359	13,678
Punjab .	22,468¶	44,759¶	41,626¶	37,486	36,625	39,364	§
Uttar Pradesh	159,738	276,468	257,140	240,396	242,083	233,837	238,415
West Bengal	532,830¶	702,964¶	663,087¶	667,626	678,701	665,008	§
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	§	§	§	2,065	2,019	2,000	§
Total .	1,626,942	2,436,083	2,255,181	2,274,689	2,360,201	2,433,384	—

* Covers factories subject to the Factories Act.

† Obtained by totalling the figures of average daily employment for all factories.

‡ Provisional.

§ Returns not received.

|| Figures relate to the pre-partition Province of Assam.

¶ Estimated.

Source.—Annual Reports on the Working of the Factories Act and half-yearly returns furnished by the State Governments.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE COTTON MILL INDUSTRY

Month	Total no. of work- ers on rolls	Average daily number of workers employed			
		1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	Total
1949					
December	765,420	417,476	239,596	47,724	704,796
1950					
January	750,905	414,396	236,098	47,327	697,821
February	748,789	404,976	239,348	40,351	684,676
March	747,695	404,065	235,322	38,992	678,379
April	751,671	407,376	236,636	36,489	680,501
May	753,802	405,465	235,702	35,243	676,410
June	767,752	412,802	242,407	39,299	694,508
July	770,238	417,604	242,261	41,552	701,417
August	763,062	410,709	242,582	40,782	694,073*
September	715,278	326,590	178,393	34,315	539,298
October	760,438	395,365	230,720	40,881	666,966
November	759,716	413,985	243,539	42,334	699,858
December	770,606	414,571	244,663	45,130	704,364

Employment in the Cotton Mill Industry during December, 1950, by States.

State	Total no. of workers on rolls	Average daily number of workers employed			
		1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	Total
Bombay	423,841	235,928	142,721	16,369	395,018
Kutch	154	154	—	—	154
Saurashtra	10,785	6,009	4,155	—	10,164
Madhya Bharat	43,400	22,652	15,087	1,957	39,696
Bhopal	2,572	901	650	618	2,169
Ajmer	6,323	4,190	1,978	—	6,168
Rajasthan	6,143	3,524	2,119	274	5,917
Delhi	17,569	6,740	5,448	2,917	15,105
Punjab	3,591	1,534	647	728	2,909
Uttar Pradesh	51,372	22,221	16,764	7,886	46,871
Bihar	1,141	1,080	—	—	1,080
West Bengal	28,567	16,979	6,764	3,750	27,493
Madhya Pradesh	33,729	18,271	9,082	—	27,353
Hyderabad	13,915	7,072	4,165	2,107	13,344
Madras	99,952	52,403	27,534	6,614	86,551
Orissa	3,103	888	694	604	2,186
Travancore-Cochin	5,478	2,592	1,469	814	4,875
Mysore	18,971	11,433	5,386	492	17,311
Total	770,606	414,571	244,663	45,130	704,364

Source.—Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India.

Note.—Excludes figures for 3 defaulting mills.

* Includes an average of 194,724 for Bombay City which relates only to the first 13 days in the month, as from 14th there was a general strike.

NUMBER OF COTTON MILLS WORKING ONE OR MORE SHIFTS

Month	Total no. of mills	No. of mills which remained closed dur- ing the month	No. of mills which worked		
			1 shift	2 shifts	3 shifts
1949					
December . . .	363	34	42	160	127
1950					
January . . .	364	33	44	160	127
February . . .	365	39	36	189	101
March . . .	365	33	37	191	104
April . . .	364	31	36	203	94
May . . .	365	33	41	199	92
June . . .	362	29	33	191	109
July . . .	362	26	32	178	126
August* . . .	362	28	27	181	126
September† . . .	364	26	23	148	104
October . . .	365	27	25	185	128
November . . .	364	24	26	179	135
December . . .	363	23	30	176	134

Number of Cotton Mills working One or More Shifts during December, 1950, by States

State	Total no. of mills	No. of mills which remained closed during the month	No. of mills which worked		
			1 shift	2 shifts	3 shifts
Bombay . . .	176	9	8	99	60
Kutch . . .	1	—	1	—	—
Saurashtra . . .	10	1	—	9	—
Rajasthan . . .	6	2	—	3	1
Ajmer . . .	4	—	—	4	—
Delhi . . .	3	—	—	—	3
Punjab . . .	3	—	1	—	2
Madhya Bharat . . .	16	1	3	10	2
Bhopal . . .	1	—	—	—	1
Madhya Pradesh . . .	11	—	3	8	—
Uttar Pradesh . . .	21	6	2	2	11
Bihar . . .	2	—	2	—	—
West Bengal . . .	17	2	3	3	9
Hyderabad . . .	6	—	—	3	3
Madras . . .	71	1	7	28	35
Mysore . . .	7	—	—	4	3
Travancore-Cochin . . .	7	1	—	3	3
Orissa . . .	1	—	—	—	1
Total . . .	363	23	30	176	134

Source.—Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India.

* Relates to the first thirteen days only in the case of Bombay City.

† Figures for 63 mills in Bombay City are not included on account of the general strike.

Wages and Earnings

[The object in giving these tables is to publish up-to-date information on the total wage bills and average earnings in respect of each of the States as and when it is available without waiting for the returns from the other States. Table I covers all factories other than Railway workshops as the latter are included in similar statistics for Railways. Table II excludes, besides Railway workshops, the groups Food, Drink and Tobacco and Gins and Presses which are mostly seasonal as information on annual earnings in seasonal factories is not comparable with that for the perennial factories.)

TABLE I
WAGES PAID TO FACTORY WORKERS*
(In thousands of rupees)

State	1939	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949†
Ajmer	1,049	2,878	3,167	3,186	3,971	\$
Assam	5,649	10,585	10,684	13,660	17,022	21,089
Bihar	29,375	58,142	59,259	82,920	112,171	137,213
Bombay	144,967	524,903	486,655	591,839	713,024	844,056
Coorg	\$	6	6	15	8	11
Delhi	5,145	24,412	25,971	26,078	36,426	41,154
Madhya Pradesh	\$	33,353	26,279	42,714	47,010	61,061
Madras	24,622	78,147	88,823	123,439	136,153	180,039
Orissa	515	2,049	1,929	3,027	4,449	4,554
Punjab	3,829†	18,640†	17,857†	14,454	20,282	26,703
Uttar Pradesh	25,485	124,911	119,904	133,432	174,352	198,685
West Bengal	113,424†	282,735†	267,307†	337,875	432,025	\$

* Covers all employees drawing below Rs. 200 p.m.

† Provisional.

‡ Estimated.

\$ Not available.

|| Revised.

TABLE II
AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS OF FACTORY WORKERS*
(Perennial Industries only)

State	1939	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949†
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ajmer	163.7	419.8	447.8	445.3	527.2	\$
Assam 	263.7	660.5	687.5	755.5	795.8	951.1
Bihar	415.5	538.7	544.0	819.8	1087.1	1125.6†
Bombay	370.4	814.7	812.3	977.9	1141.9	1209.5
Delhi	309.4	699.9	837.2	877.7	1047.3	1070.5
Madhya Pradesh	\$	530.6	479.7	572.3	609.2	842.9
Madras	175.9	357.6	422.2	560.3	611.8	726.6
Orissa	161.8	417.2	440.1	493.6	612.6	524.5
Punjab 	296.0	578.8	602.0†	628.2	675.9	873.9
Uttar Pradesh	235.6	551.7	593.6	672.8	887.1	993.0
West Bengal 	248.7	465.5	496.3	567.7	723.9	\$

* Covers all employees drawing below Rs. 200 p.m.

† Provisional.

‡ Estimated.

\$ Not available.

|| The averages for the years 1939, 1945 and 1946 relate to the pre-partition provinces of Assam, Punjab and Bengal respectively.

† Revised.

Source.—Annual Reports on the Working of the Payment of Wages Act.

MINIMUM WAGES IN THE COTTON MILL INDUSTRY

Month 1	Bombay 2	Ahmedabad 3	Sholapur 4	Baroda 5
	Rs. A. P. 30 0 0	Rs. A. P. 28 0 0	Rs. A. P. 26 0 0	Rs. A. P. 26 0 0
MINIMUM BASIC WAGES DEARNNESS ALLOWANCE—				
1950				
February	52 8 0	67 11 0	53 7 10	60 14 8
March	51 7 0	63 13 6	53 7 10	57 7 4
April	50 11 0	68 1 0	54 2 0	61 4 1
May	52 0 0	71 14 9	51 5 2	64 11 8
June	53 4 0	74 9 9	50 1 8	67 2 5
July	53 4 0	73 13 6	51 0 10	66 7 4
August	57 3 0	73 13 6	51 5 2	66 7 4
September	55 13 0	73 13 6	52 4 4	66 7 4
October	56 1 0	76 2 3	51 11 8	68 8 5
November	55 1 0	76 2 3	49 13 4	68 8 5
December	53 4 0	68 1 0	49 6 10	61 4 1
1951				
January	52 12 0	64 9 9	52 15 2	58 2 5
February	50 9 9	62 4 9	52 8 8	56 1 1

Month	Indore 6	Nagpur 7	Madras 8	Kanpur 9
	Rs. A. P. 26 0 0	Rs. A. P. 26 0 0	Rs. A. P. 26 0 0	Rs. A. P. 30 0 0
MINIMUM BASIC WAGES DEARNNESS ALLOWANCE—				
1940				
February	47 7 0	41 0 6	41 7 0	52 3 0
March	47 7 0	40 3 6	42 9 0	52 8 0
April	47 4 0	39 10 10	42 3 0	52 8 0
May	47 4 0	39 10 10	41 4 0	51 9 0
June	47 4 0	39 10 10	41 7 0	52 0 6
July	48 6 0	39 15 2	41 13 0	53 7 0
August	48 6 0	40 3 6	42 6 0	54 8 6
September	48 6 0	40 7 10	42 9 0	55 5 0
October	49 2 0	41 0 6	42 12 0	55 7 6
November	49 2 0	41 7 0	43 2 0	55 12 6
December	49 2 0	41 7 0	42 6 0	55 5 0
1951				
January	45 15 0	41 4 10	42 6 0	53 14 6
February	45 15 0	41 4 10	42 6 0	64 11 0

NOTE.—In the cotton mill industry in W. Bengal the basic minimum wage is Rs. 20-2-5 p.m. Dearness allowance is paid at a flat rate of Rs. 30 p.m.

Industrial Disputes

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN INDIA SINCE 1939*

Year/Month	No. of disputes*		No. of workers† involved in disputes		No. of man-days lost during the period
	Starting during the period	In effect during the period	Starting during the period	In effect during the period	
1939	—	406	—	409,189	4,992,795
1940	—	322	—	452,538	7,577,281
1941	—	359	—	291,054	3,330,503
1942	—	694	—	772,653	5,779,965
1943	—	716	—	525,088	2,342,287
1944	—	658	—	550,015	3,447,306
1945	—	820	—	747,530	4,054,499
1946	—	1,629	—	1,961,948	12,717,762
1947	—	1,811	—	1,840,784	16,562,666
1948	—	1,259	—	1,059,120	7,837,173
1949	—	920	—	685,457	6,600,595
1950‡ January	77	101	60,647	76,169	231,695
February	68	88	36,579	46,546	337,803
March	62	84	27,781	49,699	488,755
April	78	96	37,299	50,295	329,555
May	92	111	66,056	74,337	313,451
June	60	83	31,540	45,715	322,946
July	42	56	14,791	21,188	134,911
August	60	75	235,817	240,289	2,946,936
September	54	70	39,333	249,202	4,950,032
October	65	79	64,698	288,127	2,264,248
November§.	78	84	51,307	56,741	313,852
December§	58	68	36,393	41,061	163,718
1951 January	93	111	60,925	70,931	291,200¶

* Disputes resulting in work stoppages involving 10 workers or more.

† Includes workers indirectly involved also.

‡ Provisional.

§ Revised, yet provisional.

|| Not known in 14 cases.

¶ Not known in 21 cases.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN INDIA DURING JANUARY, 1951

TABLE I.

Classification of Industrial Disputes by States

State	No. of disputes	No. of workers involved	No. of man-days lost during the month
Ajmer	1	1,607	1,328*
Assam	1	527	3,162
Bihar	14	1,224†	9,300‡
Bombay	34	24,053	58,543
Delhi	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	2	895	58
Madras	12	5,941	5,006
Orissa	—	—	—
Punjab	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	27	29,248§	131,527¶
West Bengal	20	7,436*	82,276§
Total	111	70,931¶	291,200***

* Not known in 3 cases.

† Not known in 7 cases.

x Not known in 9 cases.

§ Not known in 4 cases.

|| Not known in 1 case.

¶ Not known in 14 cases.

** Not known in 21 cases.

TABLE II

Classification of Industrial Disputes by Industries

Industry	No. of disputes	No. of workers involved	No. of man-days lost during the month
Textiles—			
Cotton	24	37,764	111,966
Jute	3	6,580	74,015
Others	8	3,245	5,995
Engineering	14	2,439	12,244
Minerals and Metals—			
Iron and Steel	1	65	1,235
Others	1	Not known	Not known
Food, Drink and Tobacco	23	12,221†	33,606‡
Chemicals and Dyes	2	187	187
Wood, Stone and Glass	4	292†	198†
Paper and Printing	1	16	40
Skins and Hides	1	37	167
Gins and Presses	—	—	—
Mines—			
Coal	7	1,273*	10,356†
Others	1	Not known	Not known
Transport—			
Railways	3	595†	58†
Others	3	397	5,140
Docks and Ports	4	3,106†	4,106†
Plantations	—	—	—
Municipalities	1	Not known	Not known
Miscellaneous	10	2,714†	31,887§
Total	111	70,931	291,200¶

* Not known in 1 case.

† Not known in 2 cases.

‡ Not known in 6 cases.

§ Not known in 4 cases.

|| Not known in 14 cases.

¶ Not known in 21 cases.

TABLE III

Classification of Industrial Disputes by Causes

Cause	No. of disputes	No. of workers involved	No. of man-days lost during the month
Wages and allowances	38	16,492	69,506
Bonus	9	2,107	6,794
Personnel	17	2,993	10,138
Retrenchment	1	70	210
Leave and hours of work	12	19,338	20,348
Others	24	29,594	184,093
Not known	10	337	111
Total .	111	70,931	291,200

TABLE IV

Classification of Industrial Disputes by Results

Result	No. of disputes	No. of workers involved	No. of man-days lost during the month
Successful	8	4,034	4,355
Partially successful	10	1,907	7,970
Unsuccessful	46	49,409	135,485
Indefinite	19	11,359	96,346
In progress	16	2,995	43,875
Not known	12	1,227	3,165
Total .	111	70,931	291,200

TABLE V
Classification of Industrial Disputes by Duration

Duration	No. of disputes
A day or less	49
More than a day up to 5 days	20
More than 5 days up to 10 days	9
More than 10 days up to 20 days	3
More than 20 days up to 30 days	—
More than 30 days	3

N. B.—There were 16 disputes in progress at the end of the month and particulars are not known in 11 cases.

TABLE VI
Classification of Industrial Disputes by Number of Workers involved

Number of workers involved	No. of disputes
10 or more but less than 100	34
100 or more but less than 500	27
500 or more but less than 1,000	12
1,000 or more but less than 10,000	24
10,000 or more	—

N. B.—Particulars are not known in 14 cases.

TABLE VII
Classification of Industrial Disputes by Number of Man-days lost

Man-days lost during the month	No. of disputes
Less than 100	22
100 or more but less than 1,000	8
1,000 or more but less than 10,000	36
10,000 or more but less than 50,000	2
50,000 or more	2

N. B. — Particulars are not known in 21 cases.

Cost of Living

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING AND FOOD INDEX NUMBERS IN INDIA

(Base shifted to August, 1939=100)

State	BOMBAY				UTTAR PRADESH	MADHYA PRADESH	MADRAS
Town	Bombay	Ahmed- abad	Sholapur	Jalgaon	Kanpur	Nagpur	Madras
Original base (=100)	July, 1933 to June, 1931	August, 1926 to July, 1927	February, 1927 to January, 1928	August, 1939	August, 1939	August, 1939	July, 1935 to June, 1936

Cost of Living

1939 (Aug.—Dec.)	103	107	105	—	105	104	106
1940	107	108	104	109	111	110	109
1941	118	119	115	123	123	119	114
1942	150	156	155	180	181	165	136
1943	219	282	252	284	306	299	180
1944	226	290	276	295	314	267	207
1945	224	272	275	291	308	259	228
1946	246	286	290	326	328	285	240
1947	265	300	340	369	378	320	277
1948	288	333	400	440	471	372	315
1949	292	330	410	425	478	377	330
1950	298	351	398	424	434	372	332
January	294	327	404	425	424	366	328
February	290	342	408	421	426	366	334
March	288	356	408	418	426	366	332
April	292	366	412	422	420	367	327
May	297	363	396	421	423	370	328
June	297	363	389	424	432	372	330
July	304	363	395	436	439	375	333
August	307	371	396	446	444	377	334
September	308	371	401	417	445	378	335
October	304	342	399	421	447	378	337
November	297	330	388	428	444	376	333
December	295	322	385	415	435	376	333
1951 January	303	327	405	426	440	376	333

Food

1939 (Aug.—Dec.)	105	109	109	—	106	103	109
1940	112	111	106	111	112	106	114
1941	125	120	118	123	122	117	117
1942	161	169	157	186	181	163	151
1943	225	325	288	302	319	299	218
1944	235	326	297	303	381	263	257
1945	242	303	291	299	326	251	274
1946	283	337	319	350	364	282	293
1947	307	360	387	417	424	320	324
1948	311	374	421	490	514	379	360
1949	327	392	429	462	538	384	382
1950	340	420	434	459	471	382	380
January	338	377	441	458	453	374	377
February	329	403	446	448	458	374	385
March	322	426	444	443	462	373	379
April	330	445	451	448	458	375	371
May	339	440	425	449	461	379	371
June	339	442	416	464	464	382	375
July	350	442	428	485	472	386	381
August	355	455	434	499	481	389	384
September	356	454	446	453	486	390	385
October	350	405	440	457	491	390	388
November	337	382	422	461	489	387	381
December	333	366	415	438	475	386	378
1951 January	342	375	451	449	483	386	377

Source.—State Governments.]

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING AND FOOD INDEX NUMBERS IN INDIA—*contd.*

Months	COCHIN (Base : August, 1939=100)				MYSORE (Base : July, 1935 to June, 1936=100)						HYDERABAD (Base: August, 1943 to July 1944=100)	
	Ernakulam		Trichur		Bangalore		Mysore		Kolar Gold Fields		Hyderabad City	
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
April	370	366	362	359	297	307	297	300	314	318	154	159
May	368	368	359	360	300	311	301	308	311	319	154	158
June	366	368	350	360	302	311	304	311	309	325	157	161
July	361	370	352	362	303	319	302	315	314	334	158	164
August	366	374	357	364	302	328	301	318	315	347	153	162
September	367	375	359	366	296	329	306	321	318	350	148	163
October	366	376	357	367	300	333	306	323	319	353	150	162
November	365	375	357	366	305	330	308	315	324	342	155	163
December	367	380	359	371	305	326	305	327	335	344	159	163
January	369	377	359	369	302	328	306	322	330	345	158	164
February	370	—	360	—	302	—	304	—	329	—	156	—
March	367	—	358	—	302	—	302	—	317	—	158	—

Source.—State Governments.

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR JANUARY, 1951.

The working class cost of living index numbers for 15 selected centres are set out in the following tables. These measure the average changes, as compared to the year 1944, in the retail prices of goods and services that entered into working class expenditure as revealed by the family budget enquiries in these centres.

A detailed analysis for each centre is given below :—

Delhi

The index number appreciated by 5 points to 134. This rise was due to an increase in the rationed prices of wheat and a slight rise in the prices of pulses in the food group. There was a drop in the prices of shoes and markin in the clothing group.

Ajmer

The index number went up by 6 points to 171 reflecting a rise in the prices of a number of items like wheat, rice, gram, onion and firewood.

Dehri-on-Sone

The index number advanced by 3 points to 198 reflecting a rise in the prices of rice in the food group and *dhoti*, shirting, markin and shoes in the clothing group.

Gauhati

The index number remained stationary at 127. Important price fluctuations consisted of a fall in the prices of rice and potatoes in the food group and a rise in the price of firewood in the fuel and lighting group.

Silchar

The index number receded by 4 points to 141. Lower quotations for rice, milk and potatoes in the food group and markin in the clothing group were responsible for this fall.

Ludhiana

The index number went down by 1 point to 169. There was a drop in the prices of muslin in the clothing group and tobacco in the miscellaneous group and a rise in the prices of firewood in the fuel and lighting group.

Akola

There was a recession of 5 points in the index number which stood at 162 during the month under review. This was due to a fall in the prices of wheat *guar* and milk in the food group.

Jubbulpore

The index number appreciated by 3 points to 171. A major part of this increase was accounted for by a rise in the prices of rice, wheat and chillies in the food group.

Kharagpur

A fall of 3 points brought down the index to the level of 133. Decreased prices of brinjal in the food group were solely responsible for the fall in the general index.

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—*contd.*

(Base: 1944=100)

	Dehi	Ajmer	Jamshedpur	Jharina	Dehri-on-Sone	Mon-ghyr and Jamalpur	Cuttack	Berham-pur	Gauhati	Silchar	Tinsukia	Ludhiana	Akola	Jubbulpore	Kharagpur
1945 .	103	110	100	97	106	105	102	101	90	92	94	105	98	95	97
1946 .	107	118	103	122	131	132	106	111	86	96	83	119	107	101	100
1947 .	122	152	123	139	158	153	117	126	97	110	93	142	139	123	111
1948 .	132	162	136	153	171	166	134	145	117	132	109	168	156	146	132
1949 .	132	161	138	159	170	171	147	154	128	138	110	164	168	151	137
1950 .	132	168	—	—	185	—	163	162	126	146	114	165	162	153	139
January	130	166	135	160	162	188	158	147	122	123	114	160	156	143	134
February	130	174	134	162	172	186	161	147	122	129	116	161	155	143	133
March	130	169	132	168	172	182	160	150	122	136	118	162	157	151	136
April	129	167	134	169	173	181	159	151	122	140	116	162	154	153	136
May	131	169	136	170	171	182	160	151	124	151	113	162	155	151	137
June	133	165	137	175	173	185	162	152	126	145	114	162	158	152	139
July	136	168	141	188	183	203	163	158	128	147	113	165	165	155	140
August	136	168	159	209	192	201	164	171	128	157	113	169	167	154	141
September	134	168	162	207	196	202	168	174	128	162	112	168	166	151	138
October	134	172	157	215	216	206*	168	175	131	160	111	168	168	155	141
November	133	167	156	187*	218	211*	168	178	128	156	111	167	174	158	137
December	129	165	157*	177*	195	194*	166	186	127	145	111	170	167	168	136
1951 January	134	171	158*	176*	198	192*	—	—	127	141	109*	169	162	171	133

* Provisional.

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—*contd.*
(Base : 1944=100)

DELHI

	Food	Fuel and Light- ing	House Rent	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscel- laneous	All Items
Weights	61.0	8.8	6.4	10.8	13.0	100.0
1945	103	104	100	99	110	103
1946	108	107	100	100	118	107
1947	124	114	100	111	135	122
1948	125	172	100	138	151	132
1949	126	181	100	125	148	132
1950	126	168	100	138	146	132
1950						
January	122	172	100	136	147	130
February	122	175	100	137	147	130
March	122	174	100	137	144	130
April	121	172	100	138	143	129
May	123	172	100	139	147	131
June	127	172	100	139	147	133
July	131	180	100	139	148	136
August	132	173	100	138	146	136
September	130	162	100	136	146	134
October	131	161	100	137	146	134
November	130	157	100	138	146	133
December	124	150	100	140	147	129
1951						
January	131	150	100	137	147	134

ESTIMATE OF THE DELHI WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX ON THE
PRE-WAR BASE : AUGUST, 1939=100

The Labour Bureau Index Numbers published above are based on the average prices of important items of consumption by working class families during the year 1944, the 'weights' used being those determined from the average expenditure on these items as revealed by the family budget enquiry conducted under the Government of India's Cost of Living Index Scheme during the period October, 1943 to October, 1944.

The Chief Commissioner, Delhi has obtained the prices of the items during the month of August, 1939 and has worked out the index with August, 1939 as base using the Labour Bureau 'weights' adjusted to August, 1939 prices. This index worked out to an average figure of 260.8 during 1944. Linking this figure with the Labour Bureau series, the cost of living index number during the month of January, 1951 on the pre-war base viz.. August 1939, may be estimated to be 348.

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—*contd.*
(Base : 1944=100)

AJMER

	Food	Fuel and Lighting	House Rent	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Items
Weights	63.7	8.2	3.0	8.2	16.9	100.0
1945	105	110	100	122	122	110
1946	111	110	100	155	135	118
1947	147	151	100	178	171	162
1948	155	166	100	201	176	162
1949	159	165	100	183	164	161
1950	172	143	100	198	161	163
1950						
January	167	157	100	189	163	168
February	180	157	100	189	163	174
March	174	147	100	189	163	169
April	172	144	100	188	160	167
May	175	140	100	188	159	169
June	169	137	100	194	159	165
July	173	136	100	203	161	168
August	173	136	100	201	162	168
September	173	136	100	200	162	168
October	179	136	100	203	161	172
November	169	143	100	209	161	167
December	165	146	100	219	161	165
1951						
January	173	155	100	219	161	171

JAMSHEDPUR

	Food	Fuel and Lighting	House Rent	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Items
Weights	65.8	5.4	4.7	10.2	13.9	100.0
1945	102	100	100	78	106	100
1946	106	105	100	76	109	103
1947	130	120	100	83	129	123
1948	138	154	100	132	133	136
1949	139	166	100	118	149	138
1950						
January	136	159	100	114	151	135
February	132	155	100	125	151	134
March	131	155	100	122	151	132
April	133	155	100	126	151	134
May	135	155	100	129	152	136
June	135	155	100	135	152	137
July	139	172	100	135	158	141
August	163	186	100	131	168	159
September	166	191	100	134	172	162
October	159	191	100	138	171	157
November*	156	191	100	146	169	156
December*	156	192	100	152	172	157
1951						
January*	157	192	100	153	172	158

* Provisional.

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—*contd.*

(Base : 1944=100)

JHARIA

	Food	Fuel and Lighting	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Items
Weights	77.7	0.5	6.7	15.1	100.0
1945	98	94	81	102	97
1946	128	96	76	108	122
1947	145	104	78	138	139
1948	151	145	123	177	153
1949	169	128	108	183	159
1949					
December	164	122	116	181	163
1950					
January	160	116	114	181	160
February	163	114	110	185	162
March	170	116	110	182	168
April	172	116	117	178	169
May	173	116	117	178	170
June	180	116	117	178	175
July	197	116	118	178	188
August	223	116	118	178	209
September	221	116	118	178	207
October	232	116	118	179	215
November*	195	100	106	182	187
December	182	109	106	182	177
1951					
January	181	100	107	182	176

* Provisional.

DEHRI-ON-SONE

	Food	Fuel and Lighting	House Rent	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Items
Weights	69.6	4.6	2.0	13.5	10.3	100.0
1945	106	109	100	94	118	106
1946	140	120	100	96	129	131
1947	173	129	100	108	150	158
1948	180	126	100	148	171	171
1949	180	147	100	131	183	170
1950	200	164	100	137	177	185
1950						
January	167	159	100	138	173	162
February	181	160	100	137	172	172
March	181	162	100	137	172	172
April	183	162	100	134	172	173
May	180	163	100	133	173	171
June	183	166	100	138	173	173
July	196	167	100	134	181	183
August	207	166	100	142	182	192
September	213	165	100	141	182	196
October	243	165	100	139	182	216
November	248	164	100	130	182	218
December	212	164	100	141	182	195
1951						
January	216	164	100	148	182	198

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—*contd.*

(Base : 1944=100)

MONGHYR AND JAMALPUR

	Food	Fuel and Lighting	House Rent	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Items
Weights	69.8	5.6	1.7	10.7	12.2	100.0
1945	107	103	100	90	106	105
1946	143	106	100	106	109	132
1947	170	114	100	100	124	153
1948	178	148	100	147	135	168
1949	189	131	100	129	131	171
1950						
January	211	131	100	141	141	188
February	207	131	100	141	141	180
March	202	131	100	141	135	182
April	200	128	100	141	139	181
May	198	123	100	159	148	182
June	202	124	100	154	152	185
July	224	138	100	179	150	203
August	224	127	100	168	146	201
September	226	128	100	164	149	202
October*	234	118	100	157	142	206
November*	242	115	100	161	141	211
December*	218	114	100	165	135	194
1951						
January	215	116	100	165	135	192

CUTTACK

	Food	Fuel and Lighting	House Rent	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Items
Weights	67.1	8.9	3.0	8.1	12.0	100.0
1945	98	114	100	105	112	102
1946	105	109	100	104	112	106
1947	120	110	100	110	114	117
1948	137	124	100	127	136	134
1949	153	140	100	130	143	147
1950	171	141	100	138	167	163
1949						
December	169	141	100	136	142	158
1950						
January	166	141	100	136	151	158
February	169	141	100	136	161	161
March	166	141	100	136	173	160
April	166	141	100	136	162	159
May	168	141	100	136	163	160
June	171	141	100	136	167	162
July	171	141	100	136	170	163
August	171	141	100	136	173	164
September	176	141	100	141	173	168
October	177	141	100	142	173	168
November	178	141	100	142	173	168
December	175	141	100	142	172	166

* Provisional.

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—*contd.*

(Base : 1944=100)

BERHAMPUR

	Food	Fuel and Lighting	House Rent	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Items
Weights	62.4	7.5	3.3	11.0	15.8	100.0
1945	98	105	100	121	95	101
1946	107	135	100	123	110	111
1947	123	162	100	139	115	126
1948	151	162	100	135	130	145
1949	166	155	100	128	140	154
1950	174	158	100	132	150	162
1949						
December	164	147	100	116	138	151
1950						
January	158	137	100	113	142	147
February	156	137	100	119	145	147
March	158	147	100	125	146	150
April	159	147	100	125	149	151
May	159	147	100	127	150	151
June	161	147	100	127	151	152
July	170	147	100	127	149	158
August	189	152	100	140	149	171
September	191	167	100	140	150	174
October	190	177	100	144	154	175
November	193	178	100	146	157	178
December	201	209	100	150	157	186

GAUHATI

	Food	Fuel and Lighting	House Rent	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Items
Weights	63.4	8.6	4.5	5.1	18.4	100.0
1945	89	70	100	98	99	90
1946	85	65	100	96	94	86
1947	100	65	100	95	105	97
1948	124	67	100	143	114	117
1949	129	67	100	215	140	123
1950	128	64	100	162	145	126
1950						
January	124	68	100	131	140	122
February	125	68	100	131	140	122
March	126	68	100	130	140	122
April	126	68	100	128	140	122
May	128	68	100	129	141	124
June	129	68	100	143	146	126
July	131	68	100	148	147	128
August	130	66	100	162	148	128
September	129	60	100	178	149	128
October	130	55	100	241	149	131
November	127	55	100	208	149	128
December	127	55	100	212	147	127
1951						
January	125	61	100	211	146	127

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—*contd.*
(Base : 1944=100)

SILCHAR

	Food	Fuel and Lighting	House Rent	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Items
Weights	71.7	7.1	4.4	6.7	10.1	100.0
1945	89	95	100	88	109	92
1946	94	139	100	78	88	96
1947	111	156	100	94	92	110
1948	105	161	100	179	110	132
1949	141	159	100	135	117	138
1950	152	162	100	150	108	146
1950						
January	122	154	100	129	110	123
February	133	143	100	129	102	129
March	142	156	100	137	101	136
April	145	165	100	144	104	140
May	159	165	100	153	106	151
June	150	165	100	155	108	145
July	152	165	100	157	111	147
August	166	165	100	159	110	157
September	173	165	100	158	110	162
October	171	165	100	155	111	160
November	164	165	100	160	113	166
December	148	165	100	160	115	145
1951						
January	143	165	100	158	115	141

TINSUKIA

	Food	Fuel and Lighting	House Rent	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Items
Weights	68.7	7.3	3.2	8.5	12.3	100.0
1945	94	81	100	100	100	94
1946	86	53	100	73	83	83
1947	98	65	100	94	84	93
1948	114	58	100	125	100	109
1949	113	58	100	133	111	110
1950	116	61	100	156	105	114
1950						
January	113	61	100	183	107	114
February	116	61	100	183	107	116
March	119	61	100	183	107	118
April	116	61	100	183	108	116
May	117	61	100	142	108	113
June	118	61	100	142	108	114
July	118	61	100	142	104	113
August	118	61	100	144	102	113
September	116	61	100	144	102	112
October	114	61	100	144	103	111
November	114	61	100	144	103	111
December	114	61	100	144	102	111
1951						
January*	112	63	100	144	102	109

*Provisional.

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—*contd.*

(Base : 1944=100)

LUDHIANA

	Food	Fuel and Lighting	House Rent	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Items
Weights	61.2	9.2	3.7	10.8	15.1	100.0
1945	106	105	100	98	106	105
1946	125	112	100	93	122	119
1947	149	156	100	110	135	142
1948	183	160	100	135	157	168
1949	177	157	100	102	176	164
1950	175	153	100	111	185	165
1950						
January	167	155	100	110	185	160
February	169	155	100	110	185	161
March	172	157	100	107	178	162
April	173	154	100	107	174	162
May	174	156	100	109	168	162
June	175	153	100	109	171	162
July	176	150	100	116	182	165
August	181	149	100	108	195	169
September	179	150	100	108	199	168
October	177	152	100	117	197	168
November	176	152	100	114	195	167
December	179	152	100	120	196	170
1951						
January	179	153	100	119	191	169

AKOLA

	Food	Fuel and Lighting	House Rent	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Items
Weights	58.6	7.3	2.1	13.4	18.6	100.0
1945	99	88	100	91	101	98
1946	116	86	100	90	101	107
1947	164	91	100	96	115	139
1948	175	204	100	100	123	166
1949	193	196	100	105	132	168
1950	190	159	100	105	122	162
1950						
January	180	189	100	105	113	166
February	179	180	100	105	113	165
March	177	170	100	105	130	167
April	175	163	100	105	126	154
May	179	151	100	105	119	155
June	185	151	100	105	119	158
July	197	151	100	105	120	165
August	198	150	100	105	125	167
September	197	150	100	105	127	166
October	200	150	100	105	125	168
November	211	150	100	105	125	174
December	199	150	100	105	126	167
1951						
January	186	150	100	105	138	162

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS--*concl'd.*

(Base : 1944=100)

JUBBULPORE

	Food	Fuel and Lighting	House Rent	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Items
Weights	58.2	7.2	2.7	12.6	19.3	100.0
1945	90	93	100	85	114	95
1946	98	97	100	79	126	101
1947	121	110	100	88	159	123
1948	149	127	100	121	170	146
1949	152	143	100	123	176	151
1950	152	148	100	114	190	153
1950						
January	143	145	100	116	165	143
February	142	145	100	117	170	143
March	147	145	100	117	194	151
April	147	145	100	117	207	153
May	143	145	100	117	208	151
June	145	145	100	117	208	152
July	152	155	100	108	203	155
August	157	157	100	107	180	154
September	153	153	100	107	179	151
October	156	150	100	113	190	155
November	162	143	100	113	188	158
December	179	143	100	115	189	168
1951						
January	186	136	100	116	187	171

KHARAGPUR

	Food	Fuel and Lighting	House Rent	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Items
Weights	69.2	5.9	3.4	10.6	10.9	100.0
1945	97	110	100	83	109	97
1946	102	97	100	76	113	100
1947	116	106	100	80	119	111
1948	135	116	100	126	129	132
1949	142	114	100	125	142	137
1950	142	109	100	130	144	137
1950						
January	139	113	100	116	144	124
February	138	107	100	113	146	123
March	141	107	100	117	148	126
April	141	104	100	122	152	126
May	141	107	100	128	151	127
June	144	108	100	132	147	129
July	146	110	100	130	141	130
August	146	111	100	135	141	141
September	142	110	100	139	141	138
October	144	109	100	146	141	141
November	141	109	100	141	138	137
December	138	109	100	147	136	136
1951						
January	133	109	100	147	137	133

COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR LOW-PAID EMPLOYEES AT DIFFERENT MUFASSAL CENTRES IN MADRAS

(Base: July, 1935 to June, 1936=100)

Month and year	Visa- kha- patnam	Eluru	Bellary	Cudda- lore	Tiru- otira- palli	Mathurai	Coimba- tore	Kozhi- kode
1948	338	367	370	372	351	331	337	394
1949	360	396	378	364	365	360	385	409
1950	354	404	383	371	372	348	388	428
January	346	398	388	374	377	352	398	420
February	342	399	393	365	370	344	386	422
March	341	396	397	361	360	343	386	423
April	343	391	393	357	359	344	376	424
May	348	393	387	359	369	343	375	428
June	352	396	390	363	374	343	379	450
July	360	407	382	369	371	345	294	439
August	365	406	371	368	375	350	396	438
September	363	419	372	378	378	354	396	439
October	366	416	369	392	376	354	392	427
November	361	415	380	384	376	355	391	417
December	358	410	371	383	374	348	389	411
1951								
January	358	407	375	384	371	344	389	419

Source.—Public (Economics and Statistics) Department, Government of Madras.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS IN RANGOON

The table below shows the percentage variations in the estimated cost on an austerity basis, of one month's supply of foodstuffs and commodities for the principal groups of Indian work-people, viz., Tamils, Telegus and Uriyas on a singleman basis.

(Base: Year 1941=100)

Month and year	Food	Fuel and Lighting	Clothing	Miscel- laneous	House Rent	All items Combined
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1949						
December	371	290	571	471	266	371
1950						
January	377	323	573	471	266	378
February	357	318	560	471	266	364
March	337	309	590	471	266	351
April	330	279	579	471	266	343
May	333	267	600	471	266	345
June	356	260	641	487	266	361
July	391	214	638	454	266	380
August	390	221	475	454	266	368
September	379	204	440	454	266	359
October	352	197	440	454	266	341
November	344	192	443	454	266	335
December	344	182	423	454	266	333

Source.—Weekly notes by the Director of Labour, Burma.

COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES
(Base : 1937=100)

Country	U. K.	U.S.A.	Canada	Australia	Turkey	Ceylon
Town					Istanbul	Colombo (b)
1938 . . .	101	98	101	103	100	—
1939 . . .	103	97	100	105	101	108*
1940 . . .	119	98	104	110	112	112
1941 . . .	129	102	110	115	138	122
1942 . . .	130	113	116	125	232	164
1943 . . .	129	120	117	129	346	195
1944 . . .	130	122	117	129	338	200
1945 . . .	132	125	118	129	353	221
1946 . . .	132	136	122	131	341	229
1947 . . .	102 (a)(c)	155	134	136	343	252
1948 . . .	108	167	153	148	345	260
1949 . . .	111	165	159	162	378	258
December .	113	163	160	169†	379	264
1950						
January . .	113	163	159	170	383	271
February . .	113	162	160		388	271
March . .	113	163	162		382	266
April . .	114	163	162	176	374	266
May . .	114	164	162		361	266
June . .	114	166	163		357	271
July . .	114	168	166	180	350	272
August . .	113	168	167		343	274
September .	114	169	168		341	283
October . .	115	170	169	—	346	279
November .	116	171	169	—	348	277
December .	—	174	169	—	—	273

(a) New Series from July 1947 ; Base : 17th June, 1947=100.

(b) Base : November, 1938 to April, 1939=100. (c) July to December.

* August—December.

† Relates to quarter ending December, 1949.

Source.—International Labour Office.

Retail and Wholesale Prices

MOVEMENT OF RETAIL PRICES IN SELECTED URBAN AND RURAL CENTRES DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1951

Unweighted retail prices index numbers for 18 urban and 12 rural centres are given in the following tables. These measure the fluctuations in the retail prices of certain groups of consumption items as compared to their average prices during 1944.

Urban Centres

The index numbers for 'all articles of food' went up at 8 centres, declined at 7 centres and remained stationary at 2 centres. A general rise in the price of pulses at most of the centres was a noteworthy feature during the month under review.

An analysis by the various consumption groups is given below :—

Cereals.—The index numbers for this sub-group advanced at 7 centres, receded at 4 and remained stationary at as many as 6 centres. Noteworthy rise in the indices was witnessed at Lucknow and Agra.

Pulses.—The index numbers for this sub-group advanced in most of the centres due to a general increase in the prices of pulses. In as many as 9 centres there was a rise of 10 points or more in the indices for this sub-group.

Other articles of food.—The index numbers for this sub-group declined in all the centres of West Bengal mainly due to a fall in the prices of chillies and brinjal. In the centres of Bombay, however, the index numbers appreciated.

Fuel and Lighting.—The fluctuations of the index numbers for this group were limited within a range of +6 and —9 points. In general, the trend of prices in this group appeared to be slightly downward.

Miscellaneous.—The index numbers for this group advanced in a majority of the centres due mainly to a rise in the price of *pan*. At Banaras, the increase in the price of *pan* caused the index to appreciate by 31 points.

Rural Centres

The index numbers for 'all articles of food' advanced at 5 centres and declined at 4 centres. The index number for 'cereals' went up by 32 points at Nana due to a rise in the prices of wheat, maize and barley. At Shankargarh also, an appreciable rise in the prices of rice, wheat, *jowar* and *bajra* was recorded. There was a general rise in the prices of pulses at Shankargarh and Krishna. The index numbers for 'other articles of food' fluctuated both ways and no clear trend of prices could, therefore, be ascertained. The fluctuations in these index numbers ranged from a fall of 26 points at Multapi to a rise of 25 points at Muniguda. The index numbers for 'fuel and lighting' remained stationary in a majority of the centres. A significant rise in the index number for 'clothing' was recorded at Muniguda due to an increase in the prices of *dhoti*, *saree* and shirting. The index numbers for 'miscellaneous' group declined by 16 points at Shankargarh due to a fall in the prices of tobacco and *supari* and went up by 10 points both at Krishna and Muniguda due to a rise in the price of washing soap.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS

(Base :

Name of Centre and State	Cereals			Pulses			Other articles of food		
	Jan. '50	Dec. '50	Jan. '51	Jan. '50	Dec. '50	Jan. '51	Jan. '50	Dec. '50	Jan. '51
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I.—Bombay :									
Hubli	147	141	141	120	122	132 ^a	162	103	108
Surat	112	106	106	128	143	148	164	152	155
Dohad	127	141	141	139	164	153	170	175	181
II.—Punjab (India) :									
Amritsar	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
III.—Uttar Pradesh :									
Lucknow	143	151	162 ^b	149	168	183 ^a	171	161	164
Agra	137	154	177 ^c	151	172	184 ^a	182	165	168
Bareilly	151	168	175	158	181	200 ^a	182	174	172
Banaras	174	154	146	136	104	177 ^a	206	188	181
Meerut	180	171	167	147	167	180 ^a	191	178	177
IV.—Bihar :									
Patna	178	248	241	138	175	181	195	194	192
V.—West Bengal :									
Howrah	140	141	141	109	136	144	162	184	181
Budge-Budge	143	148	148	117	129	127	171	194	186
Kalkinara	133	132	132	113	122	132 ^a	156	182	176
Raniganj	150	174	176	120	115	122	198	198	191
Calcutta	140	137	138	123	131	138	178	191	186
Gouripore	132	132	135	115	125	140 ^a	156	184	182
Serampore	141	144	140	130	136	133	166	181	175
Kanchrapara	136	132	139	122	142	152 ^d	168	181	179

(a) General rise in the prices of pulses.

(b) Rise in the price of gram.

(c) Rise in the prices of rice and barley.

(d) Rise in the prices of musoor and moong dals.

AT 18 SELECTED URBAN CENTRES

1944=100)

All articles of food			Fuel and Lighting			Miscellaneous			Name of Centre and State
Jan. '50	Dec. '50	Jan. '51	Jan. '50	Dec. '50	Jan. '51	Jan. '50	Dec. '50	Jan. '51	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
									I.— <i>Bombay</i> :
154	176	180	110	107	101	167	169	174	Habli
148	141	144	100	96	97	146	150	152	Surat
163	166	170	168	139	130	147	159	160	Dohad
									II.— <i>Punjab (India)</i> :
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Amritsar
									III.— <i>Uttar Pradesh</i> :
161	160	166	120	123	127	156	159	161	Lucknow
167	164	173	122	125	129	124	133	139	Agra
171	174	177	130	126	125	131	139	139	Bareilly
187	176	170	133	123	124	294	264	295e	Banaras
182	175	175	131	121	123	150	145	147	Meerut
									IV.— <i>Bihar</i> :
183	209	206	147	132	139	152	153	149	Patna
									V.— <i>West Bengal</i> :
154	171	171	99	98	96	162	158	168f	Howrah
159	178	172	111	119	119	164	195	205g	Budge-Budge
144	163	161	110	107	106	150	156	158	Kankinara
178	182	179	205	163	155	164	179	181	Raniganj
164	174	172	108	106	105	161	158	162	Calcutta
145	167	168	132	134	133	168	170	170	Gouripore
154	166	161	123	133	126	164	169	181c	Serampore
157	169	170	131	130	130	158	155	158	Kanchrapara

(e) Rise in the price of *pan*.(f) Rise in the prices of *pan* and tobacco.(g) Rise in the prices of *pan* and hair oil.

(x) Returns not received.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS AT 12 SELECTED RURAL CENTRES (Base : 1944=100)

Name of Centres	Cereals			Pulses			Other articles of food		
	Jan. '50	Dec. '50	Jan. '51	Jan. '50	Dec. '50	Jan. '51	Jan. '50	Dec. '50	Jan. '51
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Eastern Zone</i>									
1. Bamra .	171	171	170	85	102	104	205	174	188 <i>d</i>
2. Maibang .	131	131	130	142	142	142	159	157	152
3. Shankargarh .	122	137	161 <i>a</i>	122	147	171 <i>b</i>	204	218	205 <i>c</i>
4. Sonaili .	215	<i>x</i>	<i>x</i>	141	<i>x</i>	<i>x</i>	264	<i>x</i>	<i>x</i>
<i>Northern Zone</i>									
5. Multapi .	158	206	207	126	170	177	181	210	184 <i>f</i>
6. Nana .	297	296	328 <i>c</i>	276	241	235	222	269	251 <i>g</i>
7. Salamatpur .	211	217	224	161	225	223	203	221	211 <i>h</i>
<i>Southern Zone</i>									
8. Krishna .	175	249	247	170	162	177 <i>b</i>	188	199	197 <i>h</i>
9. Lakh .	186	186	186	187	176	176	169	173	173
10. Malur .	177	<i>x</i>	<i>x</i>	168	<i>x</i>	<i>x</i>	136	<i>x</i>	<i>x</i>
11. Muniguda .	196	321	315	231	269	265	256	260	281 <i>j</i>
12. Kudohi .	126	<i>x</i>	<i>x</i>	121	<i>x</i>	<i>x</i>	195	<i>x</i>	<i>x</i>

Name of Centres	All articles of food			Fuel & Lighting			Clothing, etc.			Miscellaneous		
	Jan. '50	Dec. '50	Jan. '51	Jan. '50	Dec. '50	Jan. '51	Jan. '50	Dec. '50	Jan. '51	Jan. '50	Dec. '50	Jan. '51
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
<i>Eastern Zone</i>												
1. Bamra .	180	162	171	89	88	88	189	195	191	181	182	188
2. Maibang .	154	153	149	103	103	102	118	130	132	95	95	96
3. Shankargarh .	159	175	183	101	95	95	128	133	140	149	152	130 <i>l</i>
4. Sonaili .	237	<i>x</i>	<i>x</i>	120	<i>x</i>	<i>x</i>	126	<i>x</i>	<i>x</i>	210	<i>x</i>	<i>x</i>
<i>Northern Zone</i>												
5. Multapi .	163	199	185	112	115	115	95	172	175	143	172	170
6. Nana .	244	272	266	143	142	142	150	150	155	198	198	198
7. Salamatpur .	193	221	216	129	100	100	137	137	139	167	259	259
<i>Southern Zone</i>												
8. Krishna .	184	205	204	130	141	142	159	135	135	219	204	214 <i>m</i>
9. Lakh .	175	175	176	93	90	86	114	111	111	141	147	147
10. Malur .	150	<i>v</i>	<i>x</i>	106	<i>x</i>	<i>x</i>	211	<i>x</i>	<i>x</i>	175	<i>x</i>	<i>x</i>
11. Muniguda .	240	274	285	108	97	97	135	163	187 <i>k</i>	173	200	210 <i>m</i>
12. Kudohi .	176	<i>x</i>	<i>x</i>	113	<i>x</i>	<i>x</i>	119	<i>x</i>	<i>x</i>	149	<i>x</i>	<i>x</i>

(a) Rise in the prices of rice, wheat, jowar and bajra.

(b) General rise in the prices of pulses.

(c) Rise in the prices of wheat, maize and barley.

(d) Rise in the prices of chillies and gur.

(e) Fall in the prices of chillies and jaggery.

(f) Fall in the prices of gur and haladi.

(g) Fall in the prices of til oil, garlic and sugar.

(h) Fall in the prices of gur, turmeric and garlic.

(j) Rise in the prices of edible oil, milk and chillies.

(k) Rise in the prices of dhoti, sarce and shirting.

(l) Fall in the prices of tobacco and supari.

(m) Rise in the prices of washing soap.

(x) Returns not received.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RURAL PRICES IN THE STATE OF MADRAS
(Base : July, 1935 to June, 1936=100)

District	Rural Centres	Index Numbers		
		January 1950	December 1950	January 1951
1	2	3	4	5
Visakhapatnam . . .	Adivivaram	423	433	433
"	Thottangi	478	497	500
West Godavari . . .	Alamuru	416	424	425
Bellary	Madavaram	479	474	473
South Arcot	Puliyur	438	432	429
"	Agaram	392	405	404
Tiruchirapalli . . .	Thulayanatham . . .	488	486	485
Mathurai	Eriodu	410	438	446
"	Gokilapuram	436	439	446
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu . . .	418	427	428
Malabar	Koduvalli	554	642	629
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	446	448	447
"	Kunnathur	435	471	459

Source.—Public (Economics & Statistics) Department, Government of Madras.

ALL INDIA INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

The Economic Adviser's Index Numbers of wholesale prices, comprise selected items under the groups Food, Industrial Raw Materials, Semi-Manufactures, Manufactured Articles and Miscellaneous. Since from the point of view of the working classes, the Food group together with its sub-groups and Textile products are of importance, the index numbers relating to these groups are also given along with the General Index.

(Base : Year ended August, 1939=100)

	Cereals	Pulses	Other articles of food	All food articles	Textile products	General Index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1947 Average . .	312	471	232	292	314	297
1948 Average . .	445	426	269	375	406	368
1949 Average . .	466	439	277	390	398	381
1950 Average . .	472	451	314	411	402	401
1950—						
January . .	431	410	295	379	398	385
February . .	444	426	315	395	402	392
March . .	454	440	303	396	402	392
April . .	458	417	309	399	402	391
May . .	457	402	319	402	401	394
June . .	456	409	321	403	399	396
July . .	475	461	335	423	400	405
August . .	473	470	340	427	402	409
September . .	485	475	339	430	402	413
October . .	495	484	319	427	403	411
November . .	521	509	281	424	403	411
December . .	510	507	291	424	404	413
1951—						
January . .	487	509	293	414	406	414

Source.—Office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India.

Employment Service

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE STATISTICS

Period	No. of exchanges at the end of the period	No. of registrations during the period	No. of applicants placed in employment during the period	No. of applicants on the live registers at the end of the period	No. of employers using the exchanges during the period	No. of vacancies notified during the period	No. of vacancies outstanding at the end of the period
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15th August, 1947 to 31st December, 1947	53	207,838	61,729	236,734	2,879*	97,892	68,756
1948—	54	868,787	259,774	239,033	3,422*	380,118	55,131
1949—	55	1,066,351	256,809	274,335	4,483*	362,011	29,292
1950—	67	1,210,358	331,193	330,743	5,566*	410,307	28,189
January . . .	55	71,475	19,328	269,091	3,912	24,738	27,960
February . . .	54	76,471	20,312	265,295	4,256	24,404	20,788
March . . .	54	87,072	24,976	265,962	4,991	35,193	24,047
April . . .	54	91,897	23,837	281,972	5,233	34,038	20,482
May . . .	64	108,921	29,434	305,003	5,940	39,735	31,484
June . . .	64	109,934	29,850	322,958	5,948	36,901	27,911
July . . .	64	121,017	29,393	345,395	6,919	34,900	24,388
August . . .	65	119,682	29,021	365,732	6,135	34,858	23,432
September . . .	65	101,585	29,377	347,944	6,313	34,802	23,396
October . . .	66	92,835	27,302	338,311	5,523	34,006	25,269
November . . .	66	114,139	34,554	333,628	5,879	43,078	27,570
December . . .	67	115,330	33,809	330,743	5,739	41,664	28,189
1951—							
January . . .	67	120,059	34,631	345,150	6,048	39,282	26,987

* Monthly averages.

Employment Exchange Statistics for January, 1951, by States

State or Region	No. of exchanges	No. of registrations	No. of applicants placed in employment during the month	No. of applicants on the live registers at the end of the month	No. of employers using exchanges	No. of vacancies notified	No. of vacancies outstanding
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Assam . . .	2	2,749	312	11,514	87	321	385
Bihar . . .	4	10,289	2,878	27,694	264	4,188	5,051
Bombay . . .	11	14,348	5,097	35,864	630	4,686	3,129
Delhi, Rajasthan & Ajmer	6	8,169	2,819	13,616	666	3,425	2,092
Hyderabad . . .	3	1,901	167	6,786	57	232	379
Madhya Pradesh . . .	5	6,383	858	15,001	180	1,240	1,173
Madras . . .	12	19,403	4,484	70,349	872	5,762	3,429
Orissa . . .	1	505	76	1,538	30	88	411
Punjab . . .	7	9,564	2,152	18,430	575	2,647	2,126
Uttar Pradesh . . .	10	29,288	12,730	63,304	2,171	13,225	4,616
West Bengal . . .	6	17,460	3,068	75,463	516	3,458	4,196
Total . . .	67	120,059	34,631	345,150	6,048	39,282	26,987

Sources.—Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment.

TRAINING STATISTICS

1	No. of centres at the end of the period	Number of persons undergoing training at the end of the period				
		Technical	Vocational	Women	Apprenticeship	Total
2	3	4	5	6	7	
1947—						
September	187	5,800	1,878	893	265	8,836†
1948—						
January	269	5,984	2,546	806	483	9,819†
1949—						
January	457	11,204	4,534	274	2,471	18,483†
1950—						
January	306	4,729	1,630	160	637	7,156
February	278	3,920	1,351	159	513	5,943
March	242	2,758	949	159	355	4,221
April	180	3,458	1,045	55	163	4,721
May	169	3,399	696	142	128	4,365
June	126	4,142	656	138	11	4,947
July	98	6,022	1,162	322	—	7,506
August	63	8,635	1,886	349	—	10,870
September	63	9,465	2,215	340	—	12,020
October	63	9,238	2,136	327	—	11,701
November	63	8,730	2,082	318	—	11,130
December	63	8,466	2,014	338	—	10,818
1951—						
January	63	8,293	1,989	331	—	10,613

* The scheme has since been discontinued.

† Excluding disabled persons.

Training Statistics for January, 1951, by States

State	No. of Centres	Number of persons undergoing training				
		Technical	Vocational	Women	Apprenticeship	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	1	249	75	—	—	324
Bihar	3	403	77	—	—	480
Bombay	5	915	109	—	—	1,024
Madhya Pradesh	1	318	110	—	—	428
Madras	10	871	97	55	—	1,023
Orissa	2	200	48	—	—	248
Punjab	6	949	361	—	—	1,310
Uttar Pradesh	11	1,436	470	113	—	2,039
West Bengal	8	1,543	384	—	—	1,927
Mysore	3	227	42	—	—	269
P.E.P.S.U.	1	89	—	—	—	89
Rajasthan	1	96	—	—	—	96
Travancore-Cochin	4	282	38	—	—	320
Ajmer	1	126	—	—	—	126
Coorg	1	40	27	16	—	83
Delhi	4	443	138	147	—	728
Himachal Pradesh	1	86	13	—	—	99
Total	63	8,293	1,989	331	—	10,613

Note.—Apart from the figures given above, 152 Instructor Trainees and 205 Primary School Teachers were also reported to be undergoing training at the end of January 1951.

Source.—Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment.

Absenteeism

ABSENTEEISM IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN INDIA

(Percentage of man-shifts lost to man-shifts scheduled to work).

Month 1	Cotton Mill Industry							Woollen Industry	
	Bombay (b) 2	Ahmed- abad (c) 3	Sholapur (b) 4	Madras (a) 5	Madura (a) 6	Coim- bare (a) 7	Kanpur (d) 8	Kanpur (d) 9	Dharawal (a) 10
Average 1947	14.4	6.4	19.1	10.3	14.7	13.8	16.1	11.5	—
Average 1948	13.3	5.9	18.1	9.1	13.9	9.6	16.1	10.6	—
Average 1949	15.9	7.4	21.3	8.6	13.1	8.1	15.6	11.0	—
Average 1950	14.5	8.4	20.1	9.5	14.6	9.7	16.1	12.5	9.3
January	12.8	7.4	21.0	9.0	11.5	7.6	14.3	9.5	5.8
February	14.7	8.0	21.0	8.8	17.6	8.7	13.6	9.4	5.3
March	15.9	8.7	21.5	9.2	15.4	9.0	16.2	12.5	6.3
April	16.3	9.7	23.3	9.8	14.3	10.2	19.0	12.4	5.0
May	16.4	9.6	23.5	9.7	14.2	20.4	20.8	25.8	8.0
June	15.2	8.9	19.9	9.9	15.8	10.6	19.9	18.4	8.0
July	13.9	8.3	20.3	9.4	16.1	7.4	17.9	13.1	6.2
August	12.3	8.1	17.6	9.2	14.6	8.6	16.7	8.9	8.8
September	*	8.4	19.0	12.0	14.1	8.5	15.6	7.0	13.5
October	*	7.8	18.3	9.5	14.3	8.1	12.8	12.2	13.8
November	13.6	7.8	18.8	8.9	13.3	9.4	12.0	10.0	12.7
December	13.8	7.9	18.3	8.5	13.6	8.4	12.6	10.1	18.7
Average 1951	12.1	7.4	18.1	9.1	11.4	9.5	10.3	11.5	8.8

Month	Engineering Industry		Tele- graph Work- shops	Tramway Work- shops	Iron and Steel Industry	Ord- nance Factories	Cement Factories	Match Factories	Leather Industry
	Bombay (b) 11	West Bengal (c) 12	All India (a) 13	All India (a) 14	All India (a) 15	All India (a) 16	All India (a) 17	All India (a) 18	Kanpur (d) 19
Average 1947	13.8	—	—	—	—	10.6	12.2	12.4	15.6
Average 1948	13.4	—	—	—	14.3	8.5	10.9	10.9	8.0
Average 1949	13.6	—	—	—	13.5	8.0	10.1	10.8	11.3
Average 1950	13.1	11.1	8.1	15.7	12.4	8.9	10.6	11.0	8.4
January	11.9	8.9	7.1	19.3	12.2	7.5	9.6	7.3	4.9
February	12.9	9.4	7.7	12.0	11.4	8.1	9.7	10.7	5.7
March	15.1	14.7	9.1	16.7	14.0	11.0	11.3	13.3	6.7
April	16.3	16.2	8.8	23.7	14.1	13.2	11.4	15.5	8.4
May	18.9	15.5	10.8	17.2	15.2	11.8	16.5	14.9	10.7
June	14.9	12.3	9.6	13.4	14.4	9.4	12.8	12.1	7.5
July	12.0	9.3	7.9	14.4	12.2	7.7	8.6	16.3	15.6
August	10.1	12.7	7.1	11.9	11.8	6.9	10.2	10.1	21.0
September	11.1	9.0	7.2	12.2	10.5	8.3	8.7	9.0	4.2
October	10.0	7.6	7.4	20.1	10.6	7.2	10.3	9.6	5.0
November	12.9	8.7	7.5	13.4	11.6	7.4	9.0	9.6	4.8
December	11.8	8.4	8.2†	13.9	10.5	7.7	9.6	9.0	5.2
Average 1951	11.2	—	7.1	14.7	10.7	7.7	10.5	7.4	3.9

Sources—

(a) Government of India; Labour Bureau.

(b) Government of Bombay; Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Information).

(c) Government of West Bengal; Commissioner of Labour.

(d) Employers' Association of Northern India.

* There was a general strike in the Cotton Textile Industry in Bombay City

† Revised.

*Absenteeism in Manufacturing Industries in India
during January, 1951, by Causes*

1	No. of returns 2	Percentage of absenteeism due to				
		Sickness or accident 3	Leave other than holidays 4	Social or religious causes 5	Other causes 6	All causes 7
<i>Cotton Mills—</i>						
Madras State	33	2.6	3.9	2.0	2.0	10.5
Madras	1	2.3	4.6	1.1	1.1	9.1
Madura	7	2.8	4.2	2.9	1.5	11.4
Coimbatore	15	1.9	2.4	0.6	4.6	9.5
Tinnevelley	5	3.7	5.0	4.7	0.3	13.7
Others	5	2.7	3.9	0.4	1.1	8.1
<i>Woollen Mills—</i>						
Dhariwal	1	0.8	6.5	—	1.5	8.8
<i>Iron and Steel Factories—</i>						
All States	7	2.0	4.7	0.9	3.1	10.7
West Bengal	3	2.1	5.8	0.6	1.8	10.3
Bihar	3	1.9	4.4	0.9	3.6	10.8
Madras	1	1.2	1.5	3.9	—	6.6
<i>Ordinance Factories—</i>						
All States	20	0.9	4.9	0.2	1.7	7.7
West Bengal	3	0.9	2.6	0.1	3.0	6.6
Bombay	5	0.6	6.6	0.1	1.6	8.9
Madhya Pradesh	3	0.9	5.7	—	0.8	7.4
Uttar Pradesh	7	1.3	4.3	0.6	1.2	7.4
Madras	1	0.7	7.4	0.6	—	8.7
Punjab	1	2.4	6.0	—	2.6	11.0
<i>Cement Factories—</i>						
All States	8	1.8	5.1	1.6	2.0	10.5
Madras	4	1.8	6.9	1.3	1.6	11.6
Madhya Pradesh	2	1.3	3.3	1.6	2.6	8.8
West Bengal	1	2.2	3.7	—	2.2	8.1
Bihar	1	2.3	3.0	2.9	2.3	10.5
<i>Match Factories—</i>						
All States	5	3.5	1.5	0.3	2.1	7.4
Bombay	1	2.3	1.8	0.9	1.4	6.4
West Bengal	1	2.9	1.1	—	3.0	7.0
Uttar Pradesh	1	2.5	2.3	0.2	1.5	6.5
Assam	1	3.2	1.6	—	1.4	6.2
Madras	1	7.7	0.2	—	3.9	11.8
<i>Tramway Workshops—</i>						
All States	4	3.3	3.3	6.4	1.7	14.7
Bombay	1	3.9	3.1	—	2.0	9.0
Delhi	1	5.4	5.7	2.8	—	13.9
Calcutta	1	2.0	4.5	9.8	1.8	18.1
Madras	1	4.8	—	8.6	1.5	14.9
<i>Telegraph Workshops—</i>						
All States	2	2.1	3.6	0.4	1.0	7.1
Bombay	1	2.1	8.7	0.7	—	11.5
West Bengal	1	2.1	0.6	0.2	1.6	4.5

ABSENTEEISM IN MANUFACTURING, MINING AND PLANTATION INDUSTRIES IN MYSORE STATE

Month	Manufacturing						Gold Mining	Plan-tations
	Tex-tile	Engin-eering	Food and Drink	Chemicals and Dyes	Wood and Ceramics	Miscellaneous		
1949								
Average . . .	11.8	11.8	19.2	13.7	11.8	12.2	14.5	—
December . . .	10.5	13.2	22.7	16.5	12.5	12.0	20.7	—
1950								
January . . .	11.5	13.4	18.3	13.1	7.4	14.0	18.6	—
February . . .	11.0	13.8	22.9	13.3	8.5	14.1	16.2	—
March . . .	10.3	13.9	21.3	11.7	9.3	16.5	10.4	—
April . . .	12.2	13.6	19.1	12.7	9.4	17.7	11.1	—
May . . .	14.1	14.5	28.1	14.1	10.5	8.3	20.3	—
June . . .	11.5	12.1	21.4	12.2	9.0	13.3	11.8	—
July . . .	9.7	10.7	20.7	10.5	7.7	13.0	9.3	—
August . . .	11.6	10.9	18.4	10.1	7.9	13.3	10.5	—
September . . .	10.3	11.6	21.8	10.7	8.1	12.8	11.1	—
October . . .	9.7	9.7	11.8	13.3	7.3	13.5	9.6	17.5
November . . .	10.2	11.0	14.9	13.3	7.9	6.9	10.4	20.3
December . . .	11.3	13.5	13.3	9.9	15.1	12.8	9.5	16.5

Absenteeism in Manufacturing, Mining and Plantation Industries in Mysore State during December, 1950, by Causes

Industry	Number of returns	Percentage of absenteeism due to				
		Sickness or accident	Social or religious causes	Other causes		Total
				With leave	Without leave	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Manufacturing—						
Textiles . . .	18	0.7	0.9	6.7	3.0	11.3
Engineering . . .	13	4.7	0.9	3.7	4.2	13.5
Food and Drink . . .	6	1.5	1.6	2.7	7.5	13.3
Chemicals and Dyes . . .	5	2.1	2.0	2.6	3.2	9.9
Wood and Ceramics . . .	6	3.0	1.0	6.4	4.7	15.1
Miscellaneous . . .	9	1.6	1.7	1.9	7.6	12.8
Gold Mining . . .	4	3.6	—	1.1	4.8	9.5
Plantations . . .	10	3.5	1.3	0.6	11.1	16.5

Source :—Labour Commissioner, Mysore.

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